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Episcopal Church.
Constitution and canons
for the government ...

Constitution

and

Canons

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Constitution

Canons

Protestant Episcopal Church

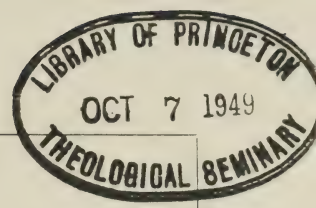
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Constitution

and

Canons

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church

IN THE

United States of America

ADOPTED IN GENERAL CONVENTIONS

1789 - 1925

PRINTED FOR THE CONVENTION

1925

Constitution

ADOPTED IN GENERAL CONVENTION,

IN PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1789,

AS AMENDED IN SUBSEQUENT GENERAL CONVENTIONS.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. There shall be a General Convention of this Church, consisting of the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies, which Houses shall sit and deliberate separately; and in all deliberations freedom of debate shall be allowed. Either House may originate and propose legislation, and all acts of the Convention shall be adopted and be authenticated by both Houses.

General
Convention.

SEC. 2. Every Bishop of this Church having jurisdiction, every Bishop Coadjutor, and every Bishop who by reason of advanced age or bodily infirmity, or, who under an election to an office created by the General Convention has resigned his jurisdiction, shall have a seat and a vote in the House of Bishops. A majority of all Bishops entitled to vote, exclusive of Foreign Missionary Bishops and of Bishops who have resigned their jurisdictions, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

House of
Bishops.

Quorum.

SEC. 3. Upon the expiration of the term of office of the Presiding Bishop, the General Convention shall elect the Presiding Bishop of the Church. The House of Bishops shall choose one of the Bishops having jurisdiction within the United States to be the Presiding Bishop of the Church by a vote of a majority of all the Bishops entitled to vote in the

Election of
Presiding
Bishop.

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Term and
Tenure of
Office.

House of Bishops, such choice to be subject to confirmation by the House of Deputies. His term and tenure of office and duties shall be prescribed by the Canons of the General Convention.

Succession
in case of
death or
disability.

But if the Presiding Bishop of the Church shall resign his office as such, or if he shall resign his episcopal jurisdiction, or if by reason of infirmity he shall become disabled, or in case of his death, the senior Bishop of this Church in the order of consecration, having jurisdiction within the United States, shall thereupon become the Presiding Bishop of the Church until an election of Presiding Bishop be held by the General Convention.

House of
Deputies.

SEC. 4. The Church in each Diocese which has been admitted to union with the General Convention shall be entitled to representation in the House of Deputies by not more than four Presbyters, canonically resident in the Diocese, and not more than four Laymen, communicants of this Church, having domicile in the Diocese; but the General Convention by Canon may reduce the representation to not fewer than two Deputies in each Order. Each Diocese shall prescribe the manner in which its Deputies shall be chosen.

The Church in each Missionary District within the boundaries of the United States of America, which shall have been established in accordance with the Constitution and Canons for the government of this Church, shall also be entitled to representation in the House of Deputies by not more than one Presbyter, canonically resident in the Missionary District, and not more than one Layman, communicant of this Church, having domicile in the Missionary District. Each Missionary District shall prescribe the manner in which its Deputies shall be chosen. Deputies from such Missionary Districts, except as

CONSTITUTION.

otherwise provided in the Constitution, shall be subject to all of the qualifications and with all of the rights of Deputies from Dioceses.

To constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, the Clerical order shall be represented by at least one Deputy in each of a majority of the Dioceses entitled to representation, and the Lay order shall likewise be represented by at least one Deputy in each of a majority of the Dioceses entitled to representation.

Quorum.

On any question the vote of a majority of the Deputies present shall suffice, unless otherwise ordered by this Constitution, or, in cases not specifically provided for by the Constitution, by Canons requiring more than a majority, or unless the Clerical or the Lay representation from any Diocese require that the vote be taken by orders. In all cases of a vote by orders, the two orders shall vote separately, each Diocese having one vote in the Clerical order and one in the Lay order, and each Missionary District within the boundaries of the United States of America having a one-fourth vote in the Clerical order and a one-fourth vote in the Lay order; and the concurrence of the votes of the two orders, by not less than a majority of whole votes in each order of all the Dioceses and Missionary Districts within the boundaries of the United States of America represented in that order at the time of the vote, shall be necessary to constitute a vote of the House.

When
Majority vote
shall suffice.

Vote by
orders.

SEC. 5. In either House any number less than a quorum may adjourn from day to day. Neither House, without the consent of the other, shall adjourn for more than three days, or to any place other than that in which the Convention shall be sitting.

Adjournment.

CONSTITUTION.

Deputies from
Foreign
Missionary
Districts.

SEC. 6. One Clerical and one Lay Deputy chosen by each Missionary District of the Church established by the House of Bishops, beyond the territory of the United States of America, and one Clerical and one Lay Deputy chosen by the Convocation of the American Churches in Europe, shall have seats in the House of Deputies, subject to all the qualifications and with all the rights of Deputies, except the right to vote when the vote shall be taken by orders.

Time and
Place of
meeting.

SEC. 7. The General Convention shall meet in every third year on the Wednesday after the first Sunday in October, unless a different day be appointed by the preceding Convention, and at the place designated by such Convention; but if there shall appear to the Presiding Bishop of the Church sufficient cause for changing the place so appointed, he may appoint another place for such meeting. Special meetings may be provided for by Canon.

ARTICLE II.

Election of
Bishops.

SECTION 1. In every Diocese the Bishop or the Bishop Coadjutor shall be chosen agreeably to rules prescribed by the Convention of that Diocese. *Provided, however,* that when a Diocese shall be formed out of a Missionary District, the Missionary Bishop in charge of said District shall become the Bishop of said Diocese, if he shall so elect. Missionary Bishops shall be chosen in accordance with the Canons of the General Convention.

Required age.

SEC. 2. No one shall be ordained and consecrated Bishop until he shall be thirty years of age; nor, without the consent of a majority of the Standing Committees of all the Dioceses, and the consent of a majority of the Bishops of this Church exercising jurisdiction within the United States. But if the election shall have taken place within three months

Consent to
election.

CONSTITUTION.

next before the meeting of the General Convention, the consent of the House of Deputies shall be required in place of that of a majority of the Standing Committees. No one shall be ordained and consecrated Bishop by fewer than three Bishops.

Consecration.

SEC. 3. A Bishop shall confine the exercise of his office to his own Diocese or Missionary District, unless he shall have been requested to perform episcopal acts in another Diocese or Missionary District by the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof, or unless he shall have been authorized and appointed by the House of Bishops, or by the Presiding Bishop by its direction, to act temporarily in case of need within any territory not yet organized into Dioceses or Missionary Districts of this Church.

Jurisdiction
of Bishops.

SEC. 4. It shall be lawful for a Diocese, with consent of the Bishop of that Diocese, to elect one or more Suffragan Bishops, without right of succession, and with seat and without vote in the House of Bishops. A Suffragan Bishop shall be consecrated and hold office under such conditions and limitations other than those provided in this Article as may be provided by Canons of the General Convention. He shall be eligible as Bishop or Bishop Coadjutor of a Diocese, or as a Suffragan in another Diocese, or he may be elected by the House of Bishops as a Missionary Bishop.

Suffragan
Bishops.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for a Diocese to prescribe by the Constitution and Canons of such Diocese that upon the death of the Bishop a Suffragan Bishop of that Diocese may be placed in charge of such Diocese and become temporarily the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof until such time as a new Bishop shall be chosen and consecrated; or that during the disability or absence of the Bishop a Suffragan Bishop of that Diocese may be placed in

May become
Ecclesiastical
Authority.

CONSTITUTION.

charge of such Diocese and become temporarily the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof.

Resignation.

SEC. 6. A Bishop may not resign his jurisdiction without the consent of the House of Bishops.

ARTICLE III.

Bishops consecrated for foreign lands.

Bishops may be consecrated for foreign lands upon due application therefrom, with the approbation of a majority of the Bishops of this Church entitled to vote in the House of Bishops, certified to the Presiding Bishop; under such conditions as may be prescribed by Canons of the General Convention. Bishops so consecrated shall not be eligible to the office of Diocesan or of Bishop Coadjutor of any Diocese in the United States or be entitled to vote in the House of Bishops, nor shall they perform any act of the episcopal office in any Diocese or Missionary District of this Church, unless requested so to do by the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof. If a Bishop so consecrated shall be subsequently duly elected as a Missionary Bishop of this Church he shall then enjoy all the rights and privileges given in the Canons to Missionary Bishops.

ARTICLE IV.

Standing Committee.

In every Diocese a Standing Committee shall be appointed by the Convention thereof. When there is a Bishop in charge of the Diocese, the Standing Committee shall be his Council of Advice. If there be no Bishop or Bishop Coadjutor or Suffragan Bishop canonically authorized to act, the Standing Committee shall be the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese for all purposes declared by the General Convention. The rights and duties of the Standing Committee, except as provided in the Constitution

CONSTITUTION.

and Canons of the General Convention, may be prescribed by the Canons of the respective Dioceses.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. A new Diocese may be formed, with the consent of the General Convention and under such conditions as the General Convention shall prescribe by general Canon or Canons, (1) by the erection into a Diocese of the whole or of any part of one or more Missionary Districts; (2) by the division of an existing Diocese; (3) by the junction of two or more Dioceses or of parts of two or more Dioceses; or (4) by the junction of the whole or part of a Missionary District with a Diocese, or with any part of one or more Dioceses. The proceedings shall originate in a Convocation of the Clergy and Laity of the Missionary District called by the Bishop for that purpose; or, with the approval of the Bishop, in the Convention of the Diocese to be divided; or (when it is proposed to form a new Diocese by the junction of two or more Dioceses or of parts of two or more Dioceses), by mutual agreement of the Conventions of the Dioceses concerned, with the approval of the Bishop or the Ecclesiastical Authority of each Diocese. In case the Episcopate of a Diocese be vacant, no proceedings toward its division shall be taken until the vacancy is filled. During a vacancy in a Missionary District, the consent of the Presiding Bishop must be had before proceedings to erect it into a Diocese are taken. When it shall appear to the satisfaction of the General Convention, by a certified copy of the proceedings and other documents and papers laid before it, that all the conditions for the formation of the new Diocese have been complied with and that it has acceded to the Constitution and Canons of

Admission of
new Dioceses.

CONSTITUTION.

this Church, such new Diocese shall thereupon be admitted to union with the General Convention.

Rights of the
Diocesan and
the Bishop
Coadjutor.

SEC. 2. In case one Diocese shall be divided into two or more Dioceses, the Bishop of the Diocese divided may elect the one to which he will be attached, and he shall thereupon become the Bishop thereof; and the Bishop Coadjutor, if there be one, may elect the one to which he shall be attached, and (if it be not the one elected by the Bishop) he shall be the Bishop thereof.

SEC. 3. In case a Diocese shall be formed out of parts of two or more Dioceses, each of the Bishops and Bishops Coadjutor of the several Dioceses out of which the new Diocese has been formed shall be entitled, in order of seniority of consecration, to the choice between his own Diocese and the new Diocese so formed. In case the new Diocese shall not be so chosen, it shall have the right to choose its own Bishop.

Constitution
and Canons of
new Dioceses.

SEC. 4. Whenever a new Diocese is formed and erected out of an existing Diocese, it shall be subject to the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese out of which it was formed, except as local circumstances may prevent, until the same be altered in accordance with such Constitution and Canons by the Convention of the new Diocese. Whenever a Diocese is formed out of two or more existing Dioceses, it shall be subject to the Constitution and Canons of that one of the said existing Dioceses to which the greater number of clergymen shall have belonged prior to the erection of such new Diocese, except as local circumstances may prevent, until the same be altered in accordance with such Constitution and Canons by the Convention of the new Diocese.

CONSTITUTION.

SEC. 5. A Diocese formed out of a Missionary District shall be subject to the Constitution and Canons to which such Missionary District was subject, until the same be altered in accordance with such Constitution and Canons by the Convention of the new Diocese.

SEC. 6. No new Diocese shall be formed which shall contain fewer than six Parishes, or fewer than six Presbyters who have been for at least one year canonically resident within the bounds of such new Diocese, regularly settled in a Parish or Congregation and qualified to vote for a Bishop. Nor shall such new Diocese be formed if thereby any existing Diocese shall be so reduced as to contain fewer than twelve Parishes and twelve Presbyters who have been residing therein and settled and qualified as above provided.

Limit of
Presbyters
and Parishes.

SEC. 7. The consent of the General Convention to the erection of a new Diocese shall not be given until it has satisfactory assurance of a suitable provision for the support of the Episcopate.

Assurance of
support of the
Episcopate.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The House of Bishops may establish Missionary Districts in States and Territories or parts thereof not organized into Dioceses. It may also from time to time change, increase, or diminish the territory included in such Missionary Districts in such manner as may be prescribed by Canon.

Missionary
Districts
may be
established.

SEC. 2. The General Convention may accept a cession of the territorial jurisdiction of a part of a Diocese when such cession shall have been proposed by the Bishop and the Convention of such Diocese, and consent thereto shall have been given by three-fourths of the Parishes in the ceded territory, and

Cession of
jurisdiction.

CONSTITUTION.

also by the same ratio of the Parishes within the remaining territory.

Retrocession
of such
jurisdiction.

Any territorial jurisdiction or any part of the same, which may have been accepted from a Diocese by the General Convention under the foregoing provision, may be retroceded to the said Diocese by such joint action of all the several parties as is herein required for its cession: *Provided*, that such action of the General Convention, whether of cession or retrocession, shall be by a vote of two-thirds of all the Bishops present and voting and by a vote of two-thirds of the House of Deputies voting by Orders.

Organization
of Missionary
Districts.

SEC. 3. Missionary Districts shall be organized as may be prescribed by Canon of the General Convention.

ARTICLE VII.

Provinces.

Dioceses and Missionary Districts may be united into Provinces in such manner, under such conditions, and with such powers, as shall be provided by Canon of the General Convention; *Provided, however*, that no Diocese shall be included in a Province without its own consent.

ARTICLE VIII.

Requisites for
ordination.

No person shall be ordered Priest or Deacon to minister in this Church until he shall have been examined by the Bishop and two Priests and shall have exhibited such testimonials and other requisites as the Canons in that case provided may direct. No person shall be ordained and consecrated Bishop, or ordered Priest or Deacon to minister in this Church, unless at the time, in the presence of the ordaining Bishop or Bishops, he shall subscribe and make the following declaration:

Declaration.

"I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, and to

CONSTITUTION.

contain all things necessary to salvation; and I do solemnly engage to conform to the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

If any Bishop ordains a Priest or Deacon to minister elsewhere than in this Church, he shall do so only in accordance with such provisions as shall be set forth in the Canons.

No person ordained by a foreign Bishop, or by a Bishop not in communion with this Church, shall be permitted to officiate as a Minister of this Church until he shall have complied with the Canon or Canons in that case provided and also shall have subscribed the aforesaid declaration.

Admission of foreign Clergy.

ARTICLE IX

The General Convention may, by Canon, establish a Court for the trial of Bishops, which shall be composed of Bishops only.

Court of trial of Bishops.

Presbyters and Deacons canonically resident in a Diocese shall be tried by a Court instituted by the Convention thereof; Presbyters and Deacons canonically resident in a Missionary District shall be tried according to Canons adopted by the Bishop and Convocation thereof, with the approval of the House of Bishops; *Provided*, that the General Convention in each case may prescribe by Canon for a change of venue.

For trial of Presbyters and Deacons.

The General Convention, in like manner, may establish or may provide for the establishment of Courts of Review of the determination of Diocesan or other trial Courts.

Courts of Review.

The Court for the review of the determination of the trial Court, on the trial of a Bishop, shall be composed of Bishops only.

Composed of Bishops.

CONSTITUTION.

Court of Appeal.

The General Convention, in like manner, may establish an ultimate Court of Appeal, solely for the review of the determination of any Court of Review on questions of Doctrine, Faith or Worship.

Bishop to pronounce sentence.

None but a Bishop shall pronounce sentence of admonition, or of suspension, deposition, or degradation from the Ministry, on any Bishop, Presbyter, or Deacon.

Suspension.

A sentence of suspension shall specify on what terms or conditions and at what time the suspension shall cease.

ARTICLE X.

The Book of Common Prayer.

The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, the Form of Consecration of a Church or Chapel, the Office of Institution of Ministers, and Articles of Religion, as now established or hereafter amended by the authority of this Church, shall be in use in all the Dioceses and Missionary Districts of this Church. No alteration thereof or addition thereto shall be made unless the same shall be first proposed in one triennial meeting of the General Convention, and by a resolve thereof be sent within six months to the Secretary of the Convention of every Diocese, to be made known to the Diocesan Convention at its next meeting, and be adopted by the General Convention at its next succeeding triennial meeting by a majority of the whole number of Bishops entitled to vote in the House of Bishops, and by a majority of the Clerical and Lay Deputies of all the Dioceses entitled to representation in the House of Deputies voting by Orders. *Provided, however,* that the Gen-

Alterations or additions, how to be made.

INDEX OF CANONS BY TITLE.

eral Convention at any meeting shall have power to amend the Table of Lessons and all Tables and Rubrics relating to the use of the Psalms by a majority of the whole number of Bishops entitled to vote in the House of Bishops, and by a majority of the Clerical and Lay Deputies of all the Dioceses entitled to representation in the House of Deputies voting by Orders.

How the Tables of Lessons may be amended.

And *Provided, further*, that nothing in this Article shall be construed as restricting the authority of the Bishops of this Church to take such order as may be permitted by the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer or by the Canons of the General Convention for the use of special forms of worship.

Special forms of worship.

ARTICLE XI.

No alteration or amendment of this Constitution shall be made unless the same shall be first proposed at one triennial meeting of the General Convention and by a resolve thereof be sent to the Secretary of the Convention of every Diocese, to be made known to the Diocesan Convention at its next meeting, and be adopted by the General Convention at its next succeeding triennial meeting by a majority of the whole number of Bishops entitled to vote in the House of Bishops, and by a majority of the Clerical and Lay Deputies of all the Dioceses entitled to representation in the House of Deputies voting by Orders.

Alterations or amendments of this Constitution.

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Canons

AS AMENDED, ADOPTED, AND CODIFIED,

IN GENERAL CONVENTION, 1904,

AND SUBSEQUENTLY AMENDED

CANON 1.

Of Postulants.

§ I. [i.] Every person desiring to be admitted a Candidate for Holy Orders is, in the first instance, to consult his immediate Pastor, or, if he have none, some Presbyter to whom he is personally known, setting before him the grounds of his desire for admission to the Ministry, together with such circumstances as may bear on his qualifications, or tend to affect his course of preparation.

To consult
with Pastor.

[ii.] If, as the result of a thorough inquiry into the physical, mental, moral and spiritual qualifications of the applicant, he is counselled by the aforesaid Presbyter to persevere in his intentions, he shall make his desire known personally, if possible, or in writing, to the Bishop in whose jurisdiction he has been canonically resident for the three months preceding. But with the written consent of the said Bishop, and on the recommendation of at least one Presbyter of the said jurisdiction who is acquainted with the applicant, the latter may at once apply to some other Bishop. He shall give to the Bishop the name of his Pastor, or, if he have none, of some other Presbyter in good standing, to whom he is personally known, from whom the Bishop may ascertain, either by personal conference, or by direct

To make his
desire known
to Bishop.

CANON 1.

report in writing, his qualifications, as stated above, for the work of the ministry.

Examination required.

Before the admission of a Postulant the Bishop shall require the applicant to submit to a thorough examination by a physician appointed by the Bishop. This examination shall cover the man's mental and nervous as well as his physical condition; and a record of the report thereon shall be kept on file by the Bishop, and shall be open to the inspection of the Standing Committee, or Council of Advice, when application is made for its recommendation of the man to be received as a Candidate:

[iii.] He shall state to the Bishop in writing:

What information he must give.

- (a) His full name and age.
- (b) The length of time he has been resident in the Diocese or Missionary District.
- (c) When, and by whom, he was baptized.
- (d) When, and by whom, he was confirmed.
- (e) When, and where, he was admitted to the Holy Communion.
- (f) Whether he has ever before applied for admission as a Postulant or as a Candidate for Holy Orders.
- (g) On what grounds he is moved to seek the Sacred Ministry.

The Bishop to record application, with date, in a book.

§ II. [i.] The Bishop, in a book to be kept for that purpose, shall enter the name of each applicant, with the fact of his approval or disapproval of the applicant, and the date of such entry. If he approve of the application, he shall inform the applicant of the fact, and of the date of his admission as Postulant.

Removal of name.

[ii.] Similar records shall be made and information given of the removal of a name from the list of

CANON 2.

Postulants. Without further reason, the Bishop may remove the name of a Postulant who fails to be admitted as a Candidate for Holy Orders within four years from the date of his reception as a Postulant.

§ III. [i.] No Bishop shall accept as a Postulant any person who has been refused admission as a Postulant or as a Candidate for Holy Orders in any other Diocese or Missionary District, or who, having been admitted, has afterwards ceased to be a Postulant or a Candidate, until he shall have produced a certificate from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District in which he has been refused admission, or in which he has been a Postulant or a Candidate, declaring the cause of refusal or of cessation.

Process if applicant has before been refused.

[ii.] Should the Bishop accept such applicant as a Postulant, he shall send the said certificate, or a copy thereof, to the Standing Committee of the Diocese, to be considered by them if the said Postulant should apply to be recommended for admission as a Candidate.

The Bishop to send certificate to Standing Committee.

§ IV. A Standing Committee, acting as the Ecclesiastical Authority of a Diocese, shall be competent to receive and act upon applications under this Canon from persons desiring to be received as Postulants.

Standing Committee, when acting as Ecclesiastical Authority, to act for Bishop.

CANON 2.

Of Candidates for Holy Orders.

§ I. A Postulant, having been duly received, may apply to the Standing Committee of the Diocese or the Council of Advice of the Missionary District, in which he is a Postulant, for recommendation to the Bishop to be admitted a Candidate for Holy Orders, and shall submit the following papers, viz.:

Mode of application to Standing Committee.

CANON 2.

§ III. [i.] Should there be no organized Parish at the place of residence of the Postulant, or should it be impracticable, through circumstances not affecting his moral or religious character, to obtain the signatures of the Minister and Vestry, or of the Vestry, it may suffice if the certificate be signed by at least—

If there be no Parish, by whom certificate is to be signed.

(a) One Presbyter of the Diocese or Missionary District in good standing to whom the Postulant is personally known; and,

(b) Four Laymen, communicants of this Church in good standing, to whom the Postulant is personally known.

[ii.] In such case, the reasons for departing from the regular form must be given in the attesting clause, which shall be signed by the same, or some other Presbyter of this Church in good standing, and shall be in the following words, viz.:

Reasons for this form of certificate to be stated.

I hereby certify that the Laymen whose names are attached to the foregoing certificate are communicants of this Church in good standing, and that this form of certificate was used for no reasons affecting the moral or religious character of the candidate, but because (here give the reasons for departing from the regular form).

(Signed)

Presbyter of the Diocese, or Missionary District of

§ IV. [i.] Should the Postulant have been a Minister or Licentiate in some other body of Christians, instead of the certificate required in § I., he shall submit a certificate in the following words:

If Postulant has been a Minister of another Christian body, who shall sign certificate.

To the Standing Committee of

Place, Date,

We, whose names are hereunder written, testify to our belief (based on personal knowledge, or on evi-

CANON 2.

dence satisfactory to us) that A. B. is sober, honest, and godly. We do furthermore declare that in our opinion, he possesses such qualifications as fit him to be admitted a Candidate for Holy Orders.

(Signed)

This certificate may be signed by—

(a) Eight adult male members in good standing of the denomination from which the applicant has come, or

(b) Eight adult Laymen, members in good standing of this Church, or

(c) Eight adult male members in good standing, in part lay members of this Church and in part members of the denomination from which the applicant has come.

Signatures to
be attested.

[ii.] The genuineness of the signatures to such certificate and the good standing of the signers must be attested by some person or persons known to a member of the Standing Committee, or under the seal of a Notary Public, in the following words, viz.:

I do hereby certify that the names attached to the foregoing certificate are genuine, and are those of persons in good standing, members of (as the case may be).

(Signed)

Further
certificate
required.

[iii.] He shall also lay before the Standing Committee or the Council of Advice a certificate signed by two Presbyters of this Church known to the Committee, in the following words, viz.:

To the Standing Committee of

Place,

Date,

We do hereby certify that we are personally acquainted with A. B.; that he has become a communicant of this Church, and that we believe him to be sober, honest, and godly. Furthermore we are satisfied after personal examination and due inquiry con-

CANON 2.

cerning him as to his former religious relations, that he accepts the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church, and that his change of relations has not arisen from any circumstances unfavorable to his moral or Christian character, or on account of which it may not be expedient to admit him to the Ministry of this Church. (Signed)

§ V. [i.] The Postulant, before his admission as a Candidate for Holy Orders, must lay before the Bishop and the Board of Examining Chaplains satisfactory evidence that he is a graduate of some college or university, together with a full statement of the work done by him in such college or university. If this work include sufficient instruction in the subjects specified in clause [ii.] of this section and is otherwise deemed adequate and satisfactory, no further examination shall be required; but if not, the Postulant shall be remitted by the Bishop to the Board of Examining Chaplains for such examination as may be found necessary.

Postulant
to satisfy
Bishop he is
a graduate
in arts.

If not a
graduate, to
be examined.

[ii.] If the Postulant be not a graduate as aforesaid, he shall be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:

1. An elementary knowledge of the Bible in English;
2. The Latin and Greek languages;
3. English:
 - (a) Language (including composition),
 - (b) Literature;
4. General History (with Historical Geography) and American History;
5. Mathematics;
6. The elements of one of the Natural Sciences, or a reading knowledge of a modern language other than English; and

CANON 2.

7. One of the following:

- (a) The History of Philosophy,
- (b) Psychology,
- (c) Logic.

The Postulant must also satisfy the Board of Examining Chaplains that he possesses the intellectual ability to enter with advantage upon a course of study preparatory to Holy Orders.

Dispensation
from Latin
and Greek.

[iii.] Should the Postulant be unable to meet the requirements in the Latin and Greek languages, or in either of them, he may make written application to the Bishop for a dispensation therefrom. The Bishop, on recommendation of the Board of Examining Chaplains, may, at his discretion, grant the same.

Special
dispensation.

[iv.] If the Postulant have attained the age of thirty-two years, and have shown such proficiency in business or professional life as gives promise of usefulness in the Ministry, the Bishop, on recommendation of the Board of Examining Chaplains, may, at his discretion, dispense him from examination in all but the following subjects:

1. An elementary knowledge of the Bible in English;
2. English:
 - (a) Language (including composition),
 - (b) Literature;
3. History, General and American; and
4. One of the following subjects:
 - (a) Mathematics,
 - (b) Logic,
 - (c) Psychology,
 - (d) One of the Natural Sciences.

Dispensation
for Postulants
of other race
and speech.

[v.] If the Postulant be of other race and speech, and is to exercise his Ministry among people of his race in the United States, the Bishop, on recom-

CANON 2.

mentation of the Board of Examining Chaplains, may, at his discretion, dispense him from all examinations except those specified in the clause immediately preceding this clause. But if the Postulant is to exercise his Ministry among people of his race in a foreign Missionary District, the Bishop may, at his discretion, dispense him from all such examinations; *Provided*, only, that he shall satisfy the Bishop and the Board of Examining Chaplains that he possesses good mental ability and sufficient education to enable him to pursue a course of study preparatory to the work of the Ministry.

[vi.] If the Postulant have served with good repute and success in the regular Ministry of some other body of Christians for at least five years, and shall lay before the Board of Examining Chaplains satisfactory evidence of a thorough theological training in his previous communion, the Bishop, on recommendation of the Board, may, at his discretion, dispense him from the above examinations. But in all other cases such Minister shall conform to the requirements of other Postulants.

[vii.] Should a Postulant who has been examined in any of the above subjects afterwards apply for admission as Postulant in any other Diocese or Missionary District, he shall lay before the Bishop of such Diocese or District a certificate from the Bishop who admitted him as Postulant, stating what examinations for Candidateship he has taken and the result of each. And if he has failed to pass in any subject, he shall not be admitted to examination in that subject until at least six months after such failure.

[viii.] The Board of Examining Chaplains may, at their discretion, accept, in lieu of examination, satisfactory evidence that the Postulant has fulfilled

Dispensation
for Postulants
from other
Christian
Bodies.

Certificate
required to
application
to another
Bishop.

Satisfactory
evidence in
lieu of
examinations.

CANON 2.

the requirements in any one or more of the subjects specified in this Canon.

Report of
Examining
Chaplains.

§ VI. The Board of Examining Chaplains shall report to the Bishop in writing whether these examinations have been satisfactorily sustained, and the Bishop shall transmit this report to the Standing Committee or Council of Advice, with a statement of any dispensations granted.

Form of
testimonial
from
Standing
Committee.

§ VII. The Standing Committee, on receipt of the report and the certificate or certificates as above prescribed, and having no reason to suppose the existence of any sufficient objection on grounds either physical, mental, moral, or spiritual, to the admission of the applicant, may, at a meeting duly convened (a majority of all the members consenting), recommend the Postulant for admission to Candidateship, by a testimonial bearing the signatures of a majority of all the members of the Committee, and addressed to the Bishop, in the following words, viz.:

To the Right Reverend Bishop of

We, being a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee of , and having been duly convened at , do testify, that from personal knowledge or from certificates laid before us, we are well assured that A. B. is sober, honest, and godly; and that he is a communicant of this Church in good standing; and we do furthermore declare that, in our opinion, he possesses qualifications which fit him to be admitted a Candidate for Holy Orders.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this day of in the year of our Lord

(Signed)

This testimonial shall be presented to the Bishop without delay.

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§ VIII. When the aforesaid requirements have been complied with, the Bishop may admit the Postulant as a Candidate for Holy Orders. He shall thereupon record his name, with the date of his admission, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall inform the Candidate and the Secretary of the Standing Committee of the fact and date of such admission.

If approved, the Bishop to record in a book.

CANON 3.

Of General Provisions Concerning Candidates for Holy Orders.

§ I. [i.] The superintendence of all Candidates for Holy Orders, both as to their daily life and as to the direction of their theological studies, pertains to the Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary District to which they belong. The Bishop may at his discretion ask one or more of the Board of Examining Chaplains to assist him in this superintendence.

The Bishop to have superintendence of Candidates.

[ii.] Every Candidate shall pursue his studies diligently under proper direction; he shall not indulge in vain or trifling conduct or in amusements unfavorable to godly and studious habits and to that good report which becomes a person preparing for the Holy Ministry.

Study and conduct of Candidates.

[iii.] When the Standing Committee of a Diocese is the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof, the Clerical members of the Committee shall, through the President, discharge the duties assigned in this Section to the Bishop.

When Clerical members of the Standing Committee to act.

§ II. [i.] A Candidate must remain in canonical connection with the Diocese or Missionary District

Candidate to remain in canonical connection with his own Diocese.

CANON 3.

in which he has been admitted, until his ordination, except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

May have
Letters
Dimissory.

[ii.] For reasons satisfactory to the Ecclesiastical Authority, Letters Dimissory may be granted to a Candidate on his own request to any other Diocese or Missionary District.

Attending
Theological
Seminary not
a reason for
change of
canonical
residence.

[iii.] Convenience of attending any Theological or other Seminary shall not be a sufficient reason for change of canonical residence.

To report in
each Ember
Week.

§ III. [i.] Every candidate for Holy Orders shall report himself to the Ecclesiastical Authority, personally or by letter, four times a year, in the Ember Weeks, giving account of his manner of life and progress in his studies; and if he fail to make such report to the satisfaction of the Ecclesiastical Authority, his name may be stricken from the list of Candidates.

To present
himself for
examination
within three
years.

[ii.] If a Candidate for Holy Orders shall fail to present himself for examination within three years from the date of his admission as a Candidate, his name may, after due notice, be stricken from the list of Candidates at the discretion of the Bishop.

Rejected
Candidate
to renew
candidateship
before
ordination.

§ IV. A Candidate for Holy Orders, in any Diocese or Missionary District of this Church, or of any Church in communion with this Church, whose name shall have been stricken from the list of Candidates, or whose application for ordination shall have been rejected, shall not be ordained without re-admission to candidateship, said candidateship to continue for not less than one whole year; *Provided*, that in no such case shall the whole term of candidateship be less than three years.

Candidate not
to serve as
Deputy to
General
Convention.

§ V. A Candidate for Holy Orders shall not be a Deputy to the General Convention.

CANON 4.

CANON 4.

Of the Normal Standard of Learning and Examination
of Candidates for Holy Orders.

§ I. [i.] Before ordination to the Priesthood, the Candidate must pass examinations before the Examining Chaplains in the following subjects:

Subjects of
Examination
for Priest's
orders.

1. Holy Scripture: The Bible in English; the New Testament in Greek, together with a special knowledge of at least two Gospels and two Epistles; History of the Canon of Scripture; Introduction to, and Contents of, the various Books; Biblical History, Exegesis;
2. Church History: From the beginning to the present time; together with special knowledge of a period elected by the Candidate;
3. Christian Missions: Their history, extent and methods;
4. Doctrine: Dogmatic Theology and the Evidences of the Christian Faith;
5. Christian Ethics, and Moral Theology;
6. Liturgics: The Principles and History of Christian Worship; the Contents and use of the Book of Common Prayer;
7. Ecclesiastical Polity and Canon Law, including the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention, and of the Diocese to which the Candidate belongs;
8. Ministration:
 - (a) The Administration of the Sacraments; and Conduct of Public Worship, with the proper use of the voice therein;
 - (b) Homiletics: Principles of Sermon Composition and Delivery. In connection

CANON 4.

with the examination in this subject the Candidate shall present three sermons, composed by himself, on texts of Holy Scripture appointed by the Bishop;

- (c) Pastoral Care;
- (d) Parish Organization and Administration, including the keeping of accounts;
- (e) Principles and Methods of Religious Education in the Parish;

Elective
Subjects.

9. He must also offer at least one of the following Elective subjects:

- (a) Old Testament in Hebrew,
- (b) Biblical Theology,
- (c) History of Religions,
- (d) Sociology,
- (e) Psychology,
- (f) A modern language other than English, with the ability to minister therein,
- (g) Christian Archæology,
- (h) Christian Biography,
- (i) Church Music,
- (j) Advanced Exegesis of the Greek New Testament,
- (k) Work of a specialized and advanced character in any recognized field of study.

The Board of Examining Chaplains may, in lieu of examination, accept satisfactory evidence of the fulfillment of the requirements in any of the above mentioned elective subjects.

Dispensation
from Greek.

[ii.] If a Candidate desires a dispensation from examination in the Greek of the New Testament, he shall make application to the Bishop in writing, stat-

CANON 4.

ing his reasons for the request. The Bishop may, upon recommendation of the Board of Examining Chaplains, at his discretion, grant the same. A Candidate so dispensed shall be examined in the special knowledge of at least two Gospels and two Epistles in English, and shall also offer at least three elective subjects.

[iii.] If the Candidate have been a Minister or Licentiate in some other body of Christians, he shall also be examined, in writing, on those points of Doctrine, Discipline and Worship, in which the communion from which he has come differs from this Church. This portion of the examination shall be conducted, in part at least, by written questions and answers; the replies shall be kept on file for at least three years.

Examination
of Candidates
from other
Christian
Bodies.

§ II. Before admission to the Diaconate, it shall suffice that the Candidate pass examinations in the following portions of the requirements set forth in § I. of this Canon. And before his advancement to the Priesthood he shall not be required to be re-examined in these subjects, or portions of subjects, unless the Examining Chaplains have warned him beforehand of this requirement in specified subjects, except that in any event the candidate must be re-examined in the Conduct of Public Worship with the proper use of the voice therein;

Subjects of
examination
for Deacon's
Orders.

1. Holy Scripture: The Bible in English; Contents and Interpretation of the various Books; Biblical History;
2. Church History: A general outline, together with the history of this Church in the United States of America;
3. Christian Missions: Their history, extent and methods;

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4. Doctrine: The Church's teaching as set forth in the Creeds and Catechism;
5. Liturgics: The Contents and Use of the Book of Common Prayer;
6. Constitution and Canons of the General Convention, and of the Diocese to which the Candidate belongs;
7. Ministration:
 - (a) The Office and work of a Deacon,
 - (b) Conduct of Public Worship, with the proper use of the voice therein,
 - (c) Principles of Sermon Composition and Delivery,
 - (d) Principles and Methods of Religious Education in the Parish.

Seminary examination not to supersede canonical examinations.

§ III. [i.] Examinations at any theological or other literary institution shall not supersede any canonical examination, nor shall any certificate of graduation or diploma be sufficient ground for dispensing with any part of the canonical examination, except as provided in this Canon.

Presenting Priest may attend examination.

[ii.] It shall be the privilege of the Priest who is to present a Candidate for ordination to be present at his examinations; but no other person save the Bishop shall be permitted to be present without the consent of the Board of Examining Chaplains.

To be examined by Bishop before Ordination.

[iii.] The Candidate shall be examined by the Bishop in the presence of two Priests both before his ordination to the Diaconate and before his ordination to the Priesthood. The Bishop may conduct one or both of these examinations by taking some part in the regular examinations held by the Examining Chaplains.

CANON 5.

CANON 5.

Of Examinations for Admission to Holy Orders in Special Cases.

§ I. In special cases the requirements of the Normal Standard of Learning may be modified as hereinafter provided. But in every case before a Deacon shall be ordered Priest, he shall be examined, by the Bishop and two Presbyters, in the office and work of a Priest, and as to his ability to serve the Church in that Order of the Ministry.

Requirements may be modified in special cases.

§ II. A Deacon, admitted Candidate under the provisions of Canon 2, § V. [iv.], and who has served two years in the Diaconate with good repute and success, may be advanced to the Priesthood without further examination. But he shall not be granted letters dimissory from one Diocese or District to another, without the request, in writing, of the Bishop of the Diocese or District to which he wishes to go, unless he shall have passed the full examinations prescribed in Canon 4, § I.

Restriction on grant of Letters Dimissory.

§ III. A Deacon admitted Candidate under the provisions of Canon 2, § V. [v.], and who has served two years in the Diaconate with good repute and success, may be admitted to the Priesthood without further examination; *Provided*, that if he is to minister within the United States of America, he pass a special examination in the history and government thereof. But he shall not be granted letters dimissory from one Diocese or District to another without the request, in writing, of the Bishop of the Diocese or District to which he wishes to go, unless he shall have passed the full examinations prescribed in Canon 4, § I.

When special examination required.

§ IV. The Bishop of any Diocese or Missionary District, subject to the consent of the Standing Com-

Subjects from which dispensation cannot be granted.

CANON 5.

mittee or Council of Advice, may, at his discretion, dispense a Candidate desiring to be ordained Deacon from all examination except in the following subjects: (a) The Contents and Interpretation of the Books of Holy Scripture; (b) the Doctrines of this Church; (c) the Contents and Use of the Book of Common Prayer, and (d) Church History; a general outline, together with the history of this Church in the United States of America, and the history of Christian Missions. And a Deacon so ordained, who has served with good repute and success for at least two years in the Diaconate, may be advanced to the Priesthood without further examination; *Provided*, that no Deacon or Priest so ordained shall be transferred from the Diocese or District within the United States in which he was ordained, until and unless the Board of Examining Chaplains shall certify that he has passed the examinations prescribed in Canon 4, § I. *However*, any Priest so ordained who conforms to the conditions of Canon 2, § V. [iv.] and Canon 4, § II., may be granted letters dimissory to another Diocese or District upon the request, in writing, of the Bishop of that Diocese or District.

Examination
of Candidates
coming from
other Chris-
tian Bodies.

§ V. [i.] A Postulant who has become a Candidate under the provisions of Canon 2, § V. [vi.], shall, before his ordination to the Diaconate, be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:

1. Ecclesiastical Polity, including the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention, and of the Diocese in which he is canonically resident;
2. The History of the Church of England and of this American Church;
3. The History, Contents and Use of the Book of Common Prayer;

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4. The Elements of Christian Doctrine as contained in the Creeds and Catechism;
5. The points of Doctrine, Discipline and Worship in which the communion from which he has come differs from this Church. This portion of the examination shall be conducted in part at least by written questions and answers, and the replies kept on file for at least three years.

[ii.] A Deacon so ordained may be advanced to the Priesthood without further examination, save as prescribed in § I. of this Canon.

[iii.] In all other cases a Candidate who has been a Minister or Licentiate in some other body of Christians shall pass the examinations required of other Candidates.

§ VI. In all cases of the ordination under this Canon of men with modified requirements of learning, a record of the modifications shall be kept by the Bishop, and the standing of every Minister thus ordained shall be reported to the Recorder with the other matters required in Canon 51, § IV. [ii].

Record of modified requirements to be kept.

CANON 6.

Of a Board of Examining Chaplains.

§ I. In every Diocese or Missionary District there shall be a Board of Examining Chaplains, consisting of at least two learned Presbyters, canonically resident within the said Diocese or Missionary District. Examining Chaplains shall be nominated by the Bishop at the Annual Convention or Council, the nomination being confirmed by the vote of the Convention or Council. Their term of office shall be fixed by Diocesan Canons. Should vacancies

Board of Examining Chaplains.

CANON 6.

occur in the Board when the Convention or Council is not in session, the Bishop shall similarly nominate to the Standing Committee or Council of Advice, upon whose confirmation the person or persons so designated shall be added to the Board and shall serve until the next meeting of the Convention or Council.

Board may adopt rules.

§ II. The Board of Examining Chaplains may adopt rules for its work, subject to the approval of the Bishop, provided the same are not inconsistent with the Canons of the General Convention. These rules may include the appointment of committees of the Board to act on its behalf.

Duties of Board.

§ III. It shall be the duty of the Board of Examining Chaplains, under the guidance and oversight of the Bishop, to conduct the examinations of Postulants and Candidates prescribed by these Canons. These examinations shall be, in part at least, in writing. The Examining Chaplains, when so requested by the Bishop, shall give oversight to Postulants and Candidates, and shall advise them in regard to their studies and preparation.

Board to make report.

§ IV. The Board of Examining Chaplains shall promptly report, in writing, to the Bishop the results of all examinations held by them, whether satisfactory or unsatisfactory, making separate reports upon each of the appointed subjects, and upon each person examined. The Bishop shall transmit these reports to the Standing Committee or Council of Advice, who shall in no case recommend a Postulant for admission as Candidate for Holy Orders, or recommend a Candidate for Ordination to the Diaconate or to the Priesthood, until they have received and considered the report of the Board of Examining Chaplains.

CANON 6.

The report of the Board shall be made in the following form, viz.:

Form of Report.

To the Right Reverend Bishop of
(or the Clerical Members of the Standing Committee
of as the case may be).

Place, Date,

We, having been assigned as Examiners of A. B., hereby testify that we have examined the said A. B. upon the subjects prescribed in Canon . Sensible of our responsibility, we give our judgment as follows: (Here specify the proficiency of A. B. in each of the subjects appointed, as made apparent by the examinations).

(Signed)

§ V. The Board shall make an annual report concerning its work to the Convention or Council.

§ VI. The Bishop, with the consent of the Board of Examining Chaplains, may ask the Examining Chaplains of another Diocese or Missionary District to conduct the examination of a Postulant or Candidate on their behalf.

Examining Chaplains of another Diocese may conduct examination.

§ VII. Any Provincial Synod shall have the right to form a Provincial Board of Examining Chaplains. The members of the Board shall serve for a term of three years each, or until their successors are appointed. Vacancies occurring in the Board may be filled for the unexpired term by the Synod. It shall be the duty of such Provincial Board to prepare a syllabus indicating the range and character of the attainments required in the several subjects prescribed by these Canons and to prepare question papers for all written examinations. And such syllabus and papers may be adopted for their own use, subject to the approval of the Bishop, by the Board of Examining Chaplains of any Diocese or District

Provincial Synod may form Board of Examining Chaplains.

CANON 7.

within the Province. The Provincial Board, when organized, shall report upon its work to the Synod at each session.

CANON 7.

Of Ordination to the Diaconate.

Candidate to be twenty-one years of age.

§ I. No one shall be ordered Deacon until he shall be twenty-one years of age.

To be three years a Candidate, unless the time be shortened.

§ II. No one shall be ordered Deacon within three years from his admission as Candidate for Holy Orders, unless the Bishop, with the advice and consent of a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee, shall shorten the time of his candidateship; but the time shall not be shortened to less than one year, except in the case of a person who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have had experience in speaking and teaching publicly; and in no case shall the time be shortened to less than six months. In the computation of time required to elapse between his admission as a Candidate and his ordering as a Deacon, the successful completion of three academic years in any incorporated Seminary of the Church may be considered as equivalent to three calendar years.

Recommendation from Standing Committee.

§ III. No one shall be ordered Deacon unless he be first recommended to the Bishop by the Standing Committee of the Diocese, or Council of Advice of the Missionary District, to which he belongs.

Papers to be laid before Standing Committee.

§ IV. In order to be recommended for ordination, the Candidate must lay before the Standing Committee:

(a) An application therefor in writing, signed by himself, which shall state the date of his birth.

(b) A certificate from the Bishop by whom he was admitted a Candidate, declaring the date of his

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signed at a meeting of the Vestry duly convened at
on the day of
and that the names attached are those of all (or a
majority of all) the members of the Vestry.

(Signed)

The Minister of
or Clerk or Secretary of Vestry.

If Parish has
no Minister,
certificate
may be signed
by some
Presbyter.

§ V. But should the Parish be without a Minister, it shall suffice that in his place the certificate be signed by some Presbyter of the Diocese or Missionary District in good standing, the reason for the substitution being stated in the attesting clause.

If there be
no Parish,
by whom
certificate is
to be signed.

§ VI. [i.] Should there be no organized Parish at the place of residence of the Candidate, or should it be impracticable, through circumstances not affecting his moral or religious character, to obtain the signatures of the Minister and Vestry, or of the Vestry, it may suffice if the certificate be signed by at least—

(a) One Presbyter of the Diocese or Missionary District in good standing; and,

(b) Six Laymen, communicants of this Church in good standing.

Reasons for
this form of
certificate to
be stated.

[ii.] In such case, the reasons for departing from the regular form must be given in the attesting clause, which shall be signed by the same, or some other Presbyter of this Church in good standing, and shall be in the following words, viz.:

I hereby certify, that the Laymen whose names are attached to the foregoing certificate are communicants of this Church in good standing, and that this form of certificate was used for no reasons affecting the moral or religious character of the Candidate,

CANON 7.

but because (here give the reasons for departing from the regular form). (Signed)

Presbyter of the Diocese, or Missionary
District of

§ VII. The Standing Committee, on the receipt of the certificates prescribed as above, and having reason to believe that all other canonical requirements have been complied with, and having no reason to suppose the existence of any sufficient obstacle, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual, may, at a meeting duly convened, a majority of all the members of the Committee consenting, recommend the Candidate for ordination by a testimonial addressed to the Bishop in the following words, viz.:

Testimonial
of Standing
Committee.

To the Right Reverend Bishop of

We, being a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee of , and having been duly convened at , do testify that A. B., desiring to be ordered Deacon, hath laid before us satisfactory certificates that for the space of three years last past he hath lived a sober, honest, and godly life, and that he is loyal to the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church and does not hold anything contrary thereto. And we hereby recommend him for ordination to the Diaconate.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this day of in the year of our Lord

(Signed)

This testimonial shall be signed by all consenting to its adoption.

§ VIII. The testimonial having been presented to the Bishop, and there being no sufficient objection on grounds physical, mental, moral, doctrinal, or spiritual, the Bishop shall take order for the ordination;

Declaration
of belief and
conformity.

CANON 8.

and at the time of the ordination he shall require the Candidate to subscribe and make, in his presence, the declaration required in Article VIII. of the Constitution.

CANON 8.
Of Ordination to the Priesthood

Candidate to be twenty-four years of age.

To be a Deacon one year, and Candidate three years, unless the time be shortened.

§ I. No one shall be ordered Priest until he be twenty-four years of age.

§ II. No one shall be ordered Priest until he has been a Deacon one full year, unless it shall seem good to the Bishop, for reasonable causes, with the advice, and consent of a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee, to shorten the time; nor within three years from his admission as a Candidate for Holy Orders, unless the Bishop, for urgent reasons fully stated, with the advice and consent of a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee, shall shorten the time. And in no case shall he be ordered Priest within less than one year from his admission as Candidate for Holy Orders, nor until he has been a Deacon for at least six months. But a Deacon who has been ordained under the provisions of Canon 5, §§ II., III. or IV., shall not be ordered Priest until he has been a Deacon for at least two years, unless in the meantime he shall have fulfilled the requirements of Canon 4, § I.

Recommendation from Standing Committee.

§ III. No Deacon shall be ordered Priest unless he be first recommended to the Bishop by the Standing Committee of the Diocese, or by the Council of Advice of the Missionary District, to which he belongs.

Papers to be laid before Standing Committee.

§ IV. In order to be recommended for ordination by the Standing Committee, the Deacon must lay before the Committee:

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If Parish has no Minister, certificate may be signed by some Presbyter.

If there be no Parish, by whom certificate is to be signed.

Reasons for this form of certificate to be stated.

Testimonial of Standing Committee.

§ V. But should the Parish be without a Minister, it shall suffice that in his place the certificate be signed by some Presbyter of the Diocese or Missionary District in good standing, the reason for the substitution being stated in the attesting clause.

§ VI. [i.] Should there be no organized Parish at the place of residence of the Candidate, or should it be impracticable, through circumstances not affecting his moral or religious character, to obtain the signatures of the Minister and Vestry, or of the Vestry, it may suffice if the certificate be signed by at least—

(a) One Presbyter of the Diocese or Missionary District, in good standing; and,

(b) Six Laymen, communicants of this Church, in good standing.

[ii.] In such case, the reasons for departing from the regular form must be given in the attesting clause, which shall be signed by the same, or some other Presbyter of this Church in good standing, and shall be in the following words, viz.:

I hereby certify that the Laymen whose names are attached to the foregoing certificate are communicants of this Church in good standing, and that this form of certificate was used for no reasons affecting the moral or religious character of the Candidate, but because (here give the reasons for departing from the regular form).

(Signed)

Presbyter of the Diocese, or Missionary
District of

§ VII. The Standing Committee, on the receipt of the certificates prescribed as above, and having reason to believe that all other canonical requirements have been complied with, and having no reason to suppose the existence of any sufficient obstacle,

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some Diocese or Missionary District, or as an officer of some Missionary Society recognized by the General Convention, or as a Chaplain of the Army or Navy of the United States, or as a Chaplain or instructor in some college or other seminary of learning, with opportunity for the exercise of his Ministry judged sufficient by the Bishop.

CANON 9.

Of General Provisions Respecting Ordination.

When Bishop
Coadjutor or
Missionary
Bishop may
act.

§ I. [i.] For the purpose of this and other Canons of Ordination, the authority assigned to the Bishop of the Diocese may be exercised by a Bishop Coadjutor, when so empowered under Canon 13, Section II., or by a Missionary Bishop, or any other Bishop of this Church canonically in charge of a Diocese or Missionary District, or of congregations in foreign parts.

Power of
Council of
Advice in a
Missionary
District.

[ii.] The Council of Advice in a Missionary District shall, for the purposes of this and other Canons of Ordination, have the same powers as the Standing Committee of a Diocese.

Certificates
to be in
the words
prescribed.

§ II. [i.] No certificate or testimonial, the form of which is supplied by Canon, shall be valid, unless it be in the words prescribed; the omission of the date therefrom shall render such certificate or testimonial liable to rejection.

No Postulant
or Candidate
to sign these
certificates.

[ii.] No Postulant or Candidate for Holy Orders shall sign any of the certificates prescribed in the foregoing Canons of Ordination.

Requirements
as to
signature
of standing
Committee.

[iii.] Whenever the testimonial of the Standing Committee is required, such testimonial must be signed at a meeting duly convened, and, in the absence of express provision to the contrary, by a majority of the whole Committee.

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[iv.] Whenever the certificate of a Vestry is required, such certificate must be signed by a majority of the whole Vestry, at a meeting duly convened, and the fact must be attested by the Secretary of the said Vestry or by the Minister.

Requirements as to signature of Vestry.

§ III. Whenever dispensation from any of the requirements of the Canons of Ordination is permitted, with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, the application must be first made to the Bishop, and, if he approve it, be by him referred to the Committee.

Mode of applying for dispensation.

§ IV. If, in the case of any applicant for admission as a Candidate for Holy Orders, or for ordination, a majority of the Standing Committee refuse to recommend, or shall fail to act within three months, although the required certificates have been laid before the Committee, it shall be the duty of the Committee, without delay, to give to the Bishop the reasons, in writing, for such refusal or failure to act.

Standing Committee to give reasons if declining to recommend.

§ V. [i.] No Bishop of this Church shall ordain any person to officiate in any congregation beyond the limits of the United States until the testimonials and certificates required by the Canons of Ordination shall have been supplied, except as provided for as follows:

Testimonials, etc., to apply to Ordinations beyond the United States.

[ii.] Any Missionary Bishop of this Church having jurisdiction in foreign lands, or any Bishop to whom the charge of congregations in foreign lands shall have been assigned by the Presiding Bishop, may ordain as Deacons or Presbyters, to officiate within the limits of his charge, any persons of the age required by the Canons of this Church, who shall exhibit to him the testimonials required by Canons 7 and 9, signed by not less than two Presbyters of this Church, who may be subject to his charge, and other satisfactory evidence of moral character from

Special testimonials permitted in foreign lands.

CANON 10.

natives of the country not in Holy Orders; *Provided, nevertheless*, that if there be only one Presbyter of this Church subject to his charge, and capable of acting at the time, the signature of a Presbyter in good standing under the jurisdiction of any Bishop in communion with this Church may be admitted to supply the deficiency.

Ordinations to be held at Ember Season.

§ VI. In accordance with ancient Canons, ordinations shall be held on the Sundays following the Ember Weeks, except that the Bishop may, if he deem proper, for urgent reasons, appoint special ordinations at other times.

All canonical requirements to be complied with before appointment of ordination.

§ VII. No appointment for the ordination of any Candidate shall be made until the Bishop has had due notice that all the canonical requirements have been complied with.

CANON 10.

Of Ministers Ordained in Foreign Countries by Bishops in Communion with this Church.

Certificate required before he can officiate in this Church.

§ I. [i.] A Minister declaring himself to have been ordained beyond the limits of the United States by a foreign Bishop in communion with this Church, or by a Bishop consecrated for a foreign country by Bishops of this Church under Article III. of the Constitution, shall, before he be permitted to officiate in any Parish or Congregation of this Church, exhibit to the Minister, or, if there be no Minister, to the Vestry thereof, a certificate of recent date, signed by the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District, that his letters of Holy Orders and other credentials are valid and authentic, and given by a Bishop in communion with this Church, and whose authority is acknowledged by this Church, and also that he has exhibited to the said Eccles-

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iaistical Authority satisfactory evidence of his moral and godly character, and of his theological acquirements.

[ii.] And before he shall be permitted to take charge of any Parish or Congregation, or be received into any Diocese or Missionary District of this Church as a Minister thereof, he shall produce to the Ecclesiastical Authority letters Dimissory or equivalent credentials under the hand and seal of the Bishop with whose Diocese or Missionary District he has been last connected, which letters or credentials shall be delivered within six months from the date thereof. Before such Minister shall be so received, the Bishop shall require him to promise in writing to submit himself in all things to the discipline of this Church, without recourse to any foreign jurisdiction, civil or ecclesiastical; and shall further require him to subscribe and make in his presence, and in the presence of two or more Presbyters, the declaration required in Article VIII. of the Constitution. He shall also be examined by the Bishop and at least one Presbyter as to his knowledge of the history of this Church, its worship and government. The said Ecclesiastical Authority, being satisfied of his theological acquirements, may then receive him into the Diocese or Missionary District as a Minister of this Church; *Provided*, that such Minister shall not be entitled to hold canonical charge in any Parish or Congregation, until he shall have resided one year in the United States subsequent to the acceptance of his credentials.

§ II. If such Minister be a Deacon, he shall not be ordered Priest until he shall have resided in the United States at least one year.

Before taking charge of a Parish.

If a Deacon, to reside one year in this country before being ordered Priest.

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CANON 11.

Of the Ordination of Deacons and Priests in Special Cases.

Of Ministers
who have
not received
Episcopal
ordination.

§ I. In case any Minister who has not received episcopal ordination shall desire to receive such orders from a Bishop of this Church to the Diaconate and to the Priesthood without giving up or denying his fellowship or his ministry in the Communion to which he belongs, the Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary District in which he lives, with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee or the Council of Advice, may confirm and ordain him; *Provided*, also, that the congregation, if any, in which such Minister officiates, shall declare, through its proper representatives, its desire for such ordination on behalf of its Minister, and its purpose to receive in future the ministrations and the Sacraments of one who shall be ordained to the Priesthood by a Bishop.

Pre-ordination
requirements.

§ II. The Minister desiring to be so ordained shall satisfy the Bishop that he has resided in the United States at least one year; that he has been duly baptized with water in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; that he holds the historic faith of the Church as contained in the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed; that there is no sufficient objection on grounds physical, mental, moral or spiritual; that the Ecclesiastical Authority to which he is subject in the Communion to which he belongs consents to such ordination; that he will not knowingly admit to the Holy Communion any person who has not been baptized with water in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; and further, the Bishop shall charge him that the Church hopefully anticipates the use of the Apostolic practice of Confirmation among his people.

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§ III. At the time of such ordination the person so to be ordained shall subscribe and make in the presence of the Bishop a declaration that he believes the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God and to contain all things necessary to salvation; that in the ministration of Baptism he will unfailingly baptize with water in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. He shall also undertake that in the celebration of the Holy Communion he will invariably use the elements of bread and wine, and will include in the service (*a*) a Prayer of Consecration, embodying the words and acts of our Lord in the Institution of the Sacrament, an Offering, an Invocation of the Holy Spirit and a Thanksgiving, (*b*) the Lord's Prayer, and (*c*) the Apostles' Creed or the Nicene Creed as the symbol of the faith and unity of the Holy Catholic Church. He shall also agree that when thereto invited by the Bishop of this Church having jurisdiction in the place where he lives, he will (unless unavoidably prevented) meet with such Bishop for Holy Communion and for counsel and co-operation; and that he will hold himself answerable to the Bishop of this Church having jurisdiction in the place where he lives, or, if there be no such Bishop, to the Presiding Bishop of this Church, in case he be called in question with respect to error of faith or of conduct.

Declarations, undertakings, and agreements required.

§ IV. In case a person so ordained be charged with error of faith or of conduct he shall have reasonable notice of the charge and reasonable opportunity to be heard, and the procedure shall be similar to the procedure in the case of a Clergyman of this Church charged with the like offense. The sentence shall always be pronounced by the Bishop and shall be such as a Clergyman of this Church would be liable to. It shall be certified to the Ecclesiastical

Procedure in case of Trial.

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Authority to which the defendant is responsible in any other Communion. If he shall have been tried before a tribunal of the Communion in which he has exercised his ministry, the judgment of such tribunal proceeding in the due exercise of its jurisdiction shall be taken as conclusive evidence of facts thereby adjudged.

Conditions of officiating and restrictions.

§ V. A Minister so ordained may officiate according to the prescribed order of this Church, in a Diocese or Missionary District of this Church when licensed by the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof, but he shall not become the Rector or a Minister of any Parish or Congregation of this Church until he shall have subscribed and made to the Ordinary a declaration in writing, whereby he shall solemnly engage to conform to the Doctrine, Discipline and Worship of this Church. Upon his making such declaration and being duly elected Rector or Minister of a Parish or Congregation of this Church, and complying with the Canons of this Church and of the Diocese or Missionary District in that behalf, he shall become for all purposes a Minister of this Church.

§ VI. In this Canon the action to be taken by a Bishop is limited to that of the Bishop of a Diocese or Missionary District, having jurisdiction therein.

CANON 12.

Of the Admission of Ministers Ordained by Bishops Not in Communion with this Church.

Certificates required.

§ I. When a Minister ordained by a Bishop not in communion with this Church shall apply to a Bishop for admission into the same as a Minister thereof, he shall produce to the Bishop satisfac-

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tory evidence of his moral and godly character and of his theological acquirements, and that his letters of Holy Orders and other credentials are valid and authentic; he shall also produce a written certificate from at least two Presbyters of this Church, stating that, from personal examination, or from satisfactory evidence laid before them, they believe that his desire to leave the Communion to which he has belonged has not arisen from any circumstance unfavorable to his moral or religious character, or on account of which it may not be expedient to admit him to the exercise of the Ministry in this Church. Before such Minister shall be received into the Ministry of this Church, the Bishop shall require him to promise in writing to submit himself in all things to the discipline of this Church without recourse to any foreign jurisdiction, civil or ecclesiastical; and shall further require him to subscribe and make in his presence, and in the presence of two or more Presbyters, the declaration required in Article VIII. of the Constitution.

If such a Minister furnish evidence of a thorough theological training in his previous communion, and have exercised his ministry therein with good repute and success for at least five years, he shall be examined by the Bishop and two Presbyters in the following subjects:

Subjects of special examination.

1. Ecclesiastical Polity and Canon Law, including the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention, and of the Diocese in which he expects to serve;
2. The History of the Church of England and of this Church;
3. The History, Contents and Use of the Book of Common Prayer;

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4. The points of Doctrine, Discipline and Worship in which the Communion from which he has come differs from this Church.

But if such Minister cannot furnish evidence of a thorough theological training in his previous Communion, or if he have not exercised his Ministry therein with good repute and success for at least five years, he shall conform to the requirements of Canon 2, § V., and Canon 4, § I., in full.

To reside one year in the United States before taking charge of any Parish.

After which the Bishop, being satisfied of his theological acquirements and soundness in the faith, may, with the consent of the Standing Committee, or Council of Advice, receive him into the Diocese or Missionary District as a Minister of this Church; *Provided*, that such Minister shall not be entitled to hold canonical charge in any Parish or Congregation until he shall have resided one year in the United States subsequent to the acceptance of his credentials.

If a Deacon, to reside one year before being ordered Priest.

§ II. If such Minister be a Deacon he shall not be ordered Priest until he shall have resided in the United States at least one year.

CANON 13.

Of Ordination or Consecration of Bishops.

Testimonials of Bishop elect to be sent to Secretary of House of Deputies.

§ I. [i.] Whenever the Church in any Diocese shall desire the ordination and consecration of a Bishop elect, if the election shall have taken place within three months before a meeting of the General Convention, the Standing Committee of the said Diocese shall, by their President, or by some person or persons specially appointed, forward to the Secretary of the House of Deputies, evidence of the election of

CANON 13.

the Bishop elect by the Convention of the Diocese, together with evidence of his having been duly ordered Deacon and Priest, and also a testimonial, signed by a constitutional majority of such Convention, in the following words, viz.:

We, whose names are hereunder written, fully sensible how important it is that the Sacred Order and Office of Bishop should not be unworthily conferred, and firmly persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony on this solemn occasion without partiality or affection, do, in the presence of Almighty God, testify that the Reverend A. B. is not, so far as we are informed, justly liable to evil report, either for error in religion or for viciousness of life; and that we know of no impediment on account of which he ought not to be ordained and consecrated to that Holy Office. We do, moreover, jointly and severally declare that we believe him to be of such sufficiency in good learning, of such soundness in the Faith, and of such virtuous and pure manners and godly conversation, that he is apt and meet to exercise the Office of a Bishop to the honour of God and the edifying of His Church, and to be a wholesome example to the flock of Christ.

(Signed)

The Secretary of such Convention shall certify upon this testimonial that it has been signed by a constitutional majority thereof.

The Secretary of the House of Deputies shall lay the said testimonials before the House, and if the House shall consent to the consecration of the Bishop elect, notice of said consent, certified by the President and Secretary of said House, shall be sent to the House of Bishops, together with the testimonials aforesaid.

Notice of consent of House of Deputies to be sent to House of Bishops.

CANON 13.

Presiding Bishop to take order for consecration of Bishop elect.

[ii.] If the House of Bishops consent to the consecration, the Presiding Bishop shall, without delay, notify such consent to the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing and to the Bishop elect; and upon notice of the acceptance by the Bishop elect of his election, the Presiding Bishop shall take order for the consecration of the said Bishop elect either by himself and two other Bishops of this Church, or by any three Bishops of this Church to whom he may communicate the testimonials.

Bishop presiding at consecration to have direction of service.

In all particulars the service at the consecration of a Bishop shall be under the direction of the Bishop presiding at such consecration.

If during recess of General Convention evidence of election to be sent to Standing Committees and Bishops.

[iii.] If the election of a Bishop shall have taken place more than three months before the meeting of the General Convention, the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing shall, by their President, or by some person or persons specially appointed, immediately send certificate of the election to the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses, together with copies of the necessary testimonials; and if a majority of the Standing Committees of all the Dioceses shall consent to the consecration of the Bishop elect, the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing shall then forward the evidence of said consent, with the other necessary testimonials, to the Presiding Bishop, who shall immediately communicate the same to every Bishop of this Church having jurisdiction in the United States, and if a majority of such Bishops shall consent to the consecration, the Presiding Bishop shall, without delay, notify such consent to the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing and to the Bishop elect, and upon notice of his acceptance of the election, the Presiding Bishop shall take order for the consecration of the said Bishop elect either by himself and two other Bishops of this Church, or

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by any three Bishops of this Church to whom he may communicate the testimonials.

The evidence of the consent of the several Standing Committees shall be a testimonial in the following words, signed by a majority of the Standing Committees of all the Dioceses :

We, being a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee of _____, and having been duly convened at _____, fully sensible how important it is that the Sacred Order and Office of a Bishop should not be unworthily conferred, and firmly persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony on this solemn occasion without partiality or affection, do, in the presence of Almighty God, testify that the Reverend A. B. is not, so far as we are informed, justly liable to evil report, either for error in religion or for viciousness of life; and that we know of no impediment on account of which he ought not to be ordained and consecrated to that Holy Office.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord

(Signed)

If the Presiding Bishop shall not have received the consent of a majority of the Bishops within three months from the date of his notice to them, he shall then give notice of such failure to the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing.

If Bishops shall not consent within three months.

[iv.] In case a majority of all the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses shall not consent to the consecration of a Bishop elect within the period of six months from the date of the notification of the election by the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing, or in case a majority of all the Bishops

If Standing Committees or Bishops shall not consent.

entitled to act in the premises shall not consent within the period of three months from the date of notification to them by the Presiding Bishop of the election, the Presiding Bishop shall declare the election null and void, and the Convention of the Diocese may then proceed to a new election.

Bishops
Coadjutor.

§ II. [i.] When a Bishop of a Diocese is unable, by reason of age, or other permanent cause of infirmity, or by reason of the extent of Diocesan work, fully to discharge the duties of his office, or when the Bishop of a Diocese shall have been elected Presiding Bishop of this Church, or President of the Council, a Bishop Coadjutor may be elected by and for said Diocese, who shall have the right of succession; *Provided*, that before the election of a Bishop Coadjutor for the reason of extent of Diocesan work, the consent of the General Convention, or during the recess thereof, the consent of a majority of the Bishops and of the several Standing Committees, must be had and obtained. Before any election of a Bishop Coadjutor, the Bishop of the Diocese shall read, or cause to be read, to the Convention thereof, his written consent to such election, and in such consent he shall state the duties which he thereby assigns to the Bishop Coadjutor, when duly ordained and consecrated, and such consent shall form part of the proceedings of the Convention. The duties assigned by the Bishop to the Bishop Coadjutor in any Diocese may be enlarged by mutual consent whenever the Bishop of the Diocese may desire to assign such additional duties to the Bishop Coadjutor. In case of the inability of the Bishop of the Diocese to issue the aforesaid consent, the Standing Committee of the Diocese may request the Convention to act without such consent, and such request shall be accompanied by certificates of medical men as to the inability

Consent
required.

Consent of
Bishop and
duties
assigned to
be specified.

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of the Bishop of the Diocese to issue his written consent.

[ii.] In the case of a Bishop Coadjutor, the grounds for his election, as stated in the record of the Convention, shall be communicated, with the other required testimonials, to the General Convention, or to the Standing Committees and Bishops.

Grounds for election to be communicated.

[iii.] In case of application for the ordination and consecration of a Bishop Coadjutor, the Standing Committee shall forward to the Presiding Bishop, in addition to the evidence and testimonials required by the preceding section, a certificate of the Presiding Officer and Secretary of the Convention that every requirement of this Section has been complied with.

Certificate that every requirement has been complied with.

[iv.] There shall not be in any Diocese at the same time more than one Bishop Coadjutor.

Only one Bishop Coadjutor in a Diocese.

§ III. No one shall be ordained and consecrated Bishop unless he shall at the time subscribe, in the presence of the ordaining and consecrating Bishops, the declaration required in Article VIII. of the Constitution.

Declaration of belief and conformity.

§ IV. This Canon shall take effect immediately.

CANON 14.

Of Missionary Bishops.

§ I. The House of Bishops may establish Missionary Districts in States or Territories, or parts thereof, or in territory belonging to the United States, not organized into Dioceses, or in territory beyond the United States, not under the charge of Bishops in communion with this Church. It may also, from time to time, change, increase, or diminish the territory included in such Missionary Districts.

How Missionary Districts may be constituted.

§ II. [i.] The House of Bishops may, from time to time, choose a suitable person or persons to be a

House of Bishops may elect, with consent of House of Deputies, or Standing Committees.

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Bishop or Bishops of this Church in Missionary Districts, such choice to be subject to confirmation by the House of Deputies during the session of the General Convention, and at other times to confirmation by a majority of the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses.

Evidence of such election.

[ii.] The evidence of such choice shall be a certificate signed by the Bishop presiding in the House of Bishops and by its Secretary, with a testimonial, or certified copy thereof, signed by a majority of the Bishops of the House, in the second form required in Canon 13, Section I., which shall be sent to the Presiding Officer of the House of Deputies, or to the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses, if the General Convention be not in session.

Approval of House of Deputies or of Standing Committees required.

[iii.] When the Presiding Bishop shall have received a certificate signed by the President and Secretary of the House of Deputies (or certificates signed by the Presidents and Secretaries of a majority of the Standing Committees as the case may be), that the election has been approved, and shall have received notice of the acceptance by the Bishop elect of his election, he shall take order for the consecration of the said Bishop elect either by himself and two other Bishops of this Church, or by any three Bishops of this Church to whom he may communicate the certificates and testimonial.

House of Bishops may transfer.

§ III. The House of Bishops shall have power, at their discretion, to transfer a Missionary Bishop from one Missionary District to another, and, in case of the permanent disability of the Bishop in charge, to declare the Missionary District vacant.

Entitled to seat in the House of Bishops.

§ IV. Any Bishop or Bishops elected and consecrated under this Canon shall be entitled to a seat and vote in the House of Bishops, and shall be

CANON 14.

eligible to the office of Bishop or Bishop Coadjutor or Suffragan Bishop, in any organized Diocese within the United States; *Provided*, that such Bishop shall not be so eligible within five years from the date of his consecration, except to the Office of Bishop of a Diocese formed in whole or in part out of his Missionary District. And whenever a Diocese shall have been organized within the jurisdiction of such Missionary Bishop, if he shall be chosen Bishop of such Diocese, he may accept the office without vacating his Missionary appointment; *Provided*, that he continue to discharge the duties of Missionary Bishop within the residue of his original jurisdiction, if there be such residue, until the House of Bishops shall elect a Missionary Bishop of such residue.

Eligible as a Diocesan, Coadjutor or Suffragan.

Proviso.

Power upon the organization of a Diocese.

Proviso.

§ V. [i.] When a Diocese, entitled to the choice of a Bishop, shall elect as its Diocesan, or as its Bishop Coadjutor, or Suffragan Bishop, a Missionary Bishop of this Church, if such election shall have taken place within three months before a meeting of the General Convention, evidence thereof shall be laid before each House of the General Convention, and the concurrence of each House, and its express consent, shall be necessary to the validity of said election, and shall complete the same; so that the Bishop thus elected shall be thereafter the Bishop of the Diocese which has elected him.

Election of a Missionary Bishop as a Diocesan, Coadjutor or Suffragan.

Concurrence of General Convention.

[ii.] If the said election have taken place more than three months before a meeting of the General Convention, the above process may be adopted, or the following instead thereof, viz.: The Standing Committee of the Diocese electing shall give duly certified evidence of the election to every Bishop of this Church, and to the Standing Committee of every Diocese. On receiving notice of the concurrence of a majority of the Bishops and of the

Election during recess.

CANON 15.

Consent of Bishops and Standing Committees.

Standing Committees in the election, and their express consent thereto, the Standing Committee of the Diocese concerned shall transmit notice thereof to the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese and Missionary District within the United States; which notice shall state what Bishops and what Standing Committees have consented to the election. On receiving this notice the Presiding Bishop shall certify to the Secretary of the House of Bishops the altered status and style of the Bishop concerned.

Notice of election.

The Standing Committee of such Diocese shall transmit to every congregation thereof, to be publicly read therein, a notice of the election thus completed, and also cause public notice thereof to be given in such other way as they may think proper.

When charge devolves on Presiding Bishop.

§ VI. In case of the death or resignation of a Missionary Bishop, or of a vacancy in the Missionary District from other cause, the charge thereof shall devolve upon the Presiding Bishop with the power of appointing some other Bishop of this Church as his substitute in said charge until the vacancy is filled.

Mode of election of successor.

§ VII. If during the recess of the General Convention, and more than six months previous to its session, there shall be a vacancy in a Missionary District arising from any cause, the House of Bishops shall, on the written request of twelve members of the same, be convened by the Presiding Bishop; and thereupon may proceed to elect a Bishop for such District.

CANON 15.

Of Suffragan Bishops.

How elected.

§ I. A Suffragan Bishop shall be elected in accordance with the Canons enacted in each Diocese for the election of a Bishop. But the initiative shall

always be taken by the Bishop of the Diocese asking for the assistance of a Suffragan.

§ II. There shall not at any time be more than two Suffragan Bishops holding office in and for any Diocese, save by special consent of the General Convention previously obtained.

Not more than two in one Diocese.

§ III. The House of Bishops, from time to time in its discretion, may choose a Suffragan Bishop for any Missionary District in the same manner as provided by Canon 14, Section II., and subject to all the provisions thereof.

Suffragan for Missionary District.

§ IV. A Suffragan Bishop shall act, in all respects, as the assistant of the Bishop of the Diocese, or Missionary District, and under his direction.

Assistant of the Bishop.

§ V. The tenure of office of a Suffragan Bishop shall not be terminated on the death or removal of the Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary District. A Suffragan Bishop at any time may resign his position as Suffragan of a Diocese with the consent of a majority of those entitled to vote in the House of Bishops. A Suffragan Bishop of a Missionary District, at any time, may resign his position as such Suffragan Bishop with the consent of a majority of those entitled to vote in the House of Bishops. A Suffragan Bishop whose resignation has been accepted shall exercise Episcopal functions only as he may be authorized by the Ecclesiastical Authority of a Diocese or of a Missionary District.

Tenure of Office.

May resign.

May resign.

Limitation on exercise of Episcopal functions.

§ VI. [i.] Whenever a Suffragan Bishop shall be elected Bishop or Bishop Coadjutor of a Diocese or Missionary District, if such election shall have taken place within three months before a meeting of the General Convention, evidence thereof shall be laid before each House of the General Convention and

May be elected Bishop or Bishop Coadjutor.

CANON 15.

Consent
necessary to
validity of
election.

the concurrence of each House and its express consent shall be necessary to the validity of said election, and shall complete the same, so that the Bishop thus elected shall be thereafter the Bishop or Bishop Co-adjutor of the Diocese which has elected him, or Missionary Bishop of the District, as the case may be.

Alternative
procedure.

[ii.] If the said election has taken place more than three months before a meeting of the General Convention, the above process may be adopted, or the following instead thereof, viz.:

The Standing Committee of the Diocese electing, or the Secretary of the House of Bishops, as the case may be, shall give duly certified evidence of the election to every Bishop of this Church in the United States who has a seat and vote in the House of Bishops, and to the Standing Committee of every Diocese.

On receiving notice of the concurrence of a majority of the Bishops and of the Standing Committees in the election, and their express consent thereto, the Standing Committee of the Diocese concerned or the Secretary of the House of Bishops, as the case may be, shall transmit notice thereof to the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese and Missionary District within the United States; which notice shall state what Bishops and what Standing Committees have consented to the election. On receiving this notice the Presiding Bishop shall certify to the Secretary of the House of Bishops the altered status and style of the Bishop concerned.

Cannot be
Rector.

§ VII. No Suffragan Bishop, while acting as such, shall be Rector or settled Minister in charge of a Parish or congregation.

§ VIII. This Canon shall go into effect immediately.

CANON 16.

CANON 16.

Of the Consecration of Bishops for Foreign Lands.

§ I. Pursuant to the provisions of Article III. of the Constitution the following conditions are prescribed as necessary to be fulfilled before the Presiding Bishop of this Church shall take order for a Consecration to the Episcopate authorized by that Article.

Statement of facts to be presented to the Presiding Bishop.

[i.] A person seeking to be ordained and consecrated a Bishop for a foreign land, within the purport of Article III. of the Constitution, must present to the Presiding Bishop of this Church a statement in writing subscribed by him setting forth his name, and the date and place of his birth; his Ecclesiastical and Civil status; whether he is in Priest's Orders, and, if so, the time and place and Episcopal source of his admission thereto, and to the Diaconate; the fact of his election or appointment, by a body of Christian people in a foreign land, to be, when duly ordained and consecrated, their Bishop; the corporate name under which such body is or desires and intends to be known as a distinct part of the Catholic Church of Christ; and the land wherein and the civil government under which it claims and purposes to exercise its jurisdiction as such; that the position of this body of Christian people in the land wherein they dwell is such as to justify its distinct organization as a Church therein; that the members of that body will receive the person consecrated for them by the Episcopate of this Church as a true and lawful Chief Pastor, will suitably maintain him as such, and will render to him all due canonical obedience in the exercise of his proper Episcopal functions; that by the lawful authority recognized in the body applying through him for the Episcopate there has been prescribed for use in that body a Book of Offices

containing the Creeds commonly called the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, together with forms for the Administration of the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, an Ordinal, an Office for the Administration of Confirmation by the Laying on of Hands, and an Order for the public reading of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, in which Book the Faith and Order of the Church, as this Church hath received the same, are clearly set forth and established as the Faith and Order of the Church in which the Episcopate is as aforesaid desired to be settled and maintained; and that the person presenting himself for consecration is, in his life and teaching, in entire conformity with the principles of such Faith and Order, that he is not justly liable to evil report for error in religion or viciousness of life, and that he has no knowledge of any impediment on account of which he ought not to be consecrated to the Office of a Bishop.

Consecration
of second or
third Bishop.

[ii.] In case a Bishop should already have been consecrated for a foreign land under the provisions of Article III. of the Constitution, and application should be made for the consecration of a second or of a third Bishop for the same country, the judgment in writing of the Bishop or Bishops already exercising jurisdiction in that land concerning the proposed consecration shall be presented to the Presiding Bishop together with the papers required in the foregoing clause.

Evidence
substantiating
such facts to
be presented.

[iii.] The applicant making the statement required in Clause [i.] shall with it present to the Presiding Bishop evidence fully substantiating the said statement in every particular thereof; and shall make such further statement, supported by such further evidence, as the Presiding Bishop may in the premises deem to be desirable or essential.

CANON 17.

[iv.] If the Presiding Bishop shall deem the statement so submitted, with the evidence substantiating the same, sufficient to justify the consideration of the application by the Bishops of this Church, he shall lay the whole record embodying such statement and evidence before the House of Bishops on the next occasion on which they may be duly convened as such, with the presence of a majority of all the Bishops of this Church entitled to vote in that House.

Presiding Bishop to lay the whole record before the House of Bishops at their next session, if he deems the statement and evidence sufficient.

§ II. If after consideration of the statement and evidence so presented, and of any other evidence of which they may be cognizant, a majority of the Bishops of this Church entitled to vote in the House of Bishops shall consent to the proposed ordination and consecration under the provisions of Article III. of the Constitution, the Presiding Bishop shall take order therefor in the same manner as order is prescribed to be taken by him in the consecration of Bishops in this Church, the Order of Consecration being conformed, as nearly as may be in the judgment of the Bishops consecrating, to that used in this Church.

Presiding Bishop to take order for the consecration.

§ III. Immediately after a consecration as herein provided shall have taken place, the Presiding Bishop shall lodge the original record of the statement and evidence above required, together with such other papers and documents as he may deem essential to the true and complete history of the proceedings, with the Registrar of the General Convention for preservation among the Archives of this Church.

Record to be delivered to Registrar.

CANON 17.

Of the Presiding Bishop.

§ I. The Presiding Bishop, when elected according to the provisions of Article I., Section 3, of the

Term of Office.

CANON 18.

Constitution, shall hold office for a term of six years, dating from the first day of January succeeding the General Convention at which he was elected.

Duties.

§ II. The Presiding Bishop shall preside over meetings of the House of Bishops, and shall take order for the consecration of Bishops when duly elected. He shall also perform all other duties prescribed for him by other Canons of the General Convention.

Stipend.

§ III. The stipend of the Presiding Bishop and his necessary expenses shall be provided for in the budget approved by the General Convention.

CANON 18.

Of Duties of Bishops.

Bishop to reside in his jurisdiction.

§ I. It shall be the duty of every Bishop of this Church to reside within the limits of his jurisdiction; nor shall he absent himself therefrom for more than three months without the consent of the Convention or the Standing Committee of the Diocese, or, in the case of a Missionary Bishop, without the consent of the Presiding Bishop.

Bishops to visit each Church every three years.

§ II. [i.] Every Bishop shall visit the Congregations within his Diocese or Missionary District at least once in three years, for the purposes of examining their condition, inspecting the behavior of the Clergy, administering Confirmation, preaching the Word, and at his discretion celebrating the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Council of Conciliation.

[ii.] If a Bishop shall for three years have declined to visit a Parish or Congregation, the Minister and Vestry [or the Corporation], or the Bishop, may apply to the Presiding Bishop to appoint the five Bishops in charge of Dioceses who live nearest to the Diocese in which such Church or Congregation may

CANON 18.

be situated as a Council of Conciliation, who shall amicably determine all matters of difference between the parties, and each party shall conform to the decision of the Council in the premises; *Provided*, that in case of any subsequent trial of either party for failure to conform to such decision, any constitutional or canonical right of the defendant in the premises may be pleaded and established as a sufficient defense, notwithstanding such former decision; and, *Provided, further*, that in any case the Bishop may at any time apply for such Council of Conciliation. If the Presiding Bishop shall be the party within whose jurisdiction the Parish or Congregation may be, then the application shall be made to the Bishop next in seniority.

[iii.] Every Bishop shall keep a record of all his official acts, which record shall be the property of the Diocese, and shall be transmitted to his successor.

Bishop to
keep record.

§ III. Every Bishop shall deliver, at least once in three years, a Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese or Missionary District, unless prevented by reasonable cause; and may, from time to time, address to the people of his Diocese or Missionary District Pastoral Letters on points of Christian doctrine, worship, or manners, which he may require the Clergy to read to their congregations.

Charges and
Pastoral
Letters.

§ IV. At every Annual Convention or Convocation the Bishop shall make a statement of the affairs of the Diocese or Missionary District since the last meeting of the Convention or Convocation; the names of the Churches which he has visited; the number of persons confirmed; the names of those who have been received as Candidates for Holy Orders, and of those who have been ordained, and of those who have been by him suspended or deposed from the Ministry; the changes by death, removal,

Bishop to
deliver a
statement at
every Annual
Convention.

or otherwise, which have taken place among the Clergy; and all matters tending to throw light upon the affairs of the Diocese or Missionary District; which statement shall be inserted in the Journal.

Ecclesiastical Authority in case of a Bishop's absence.

§ V. It shall be the duty of a Bishop, whenever leaving his Diocese or District for the space of six calendar months, to authorize, by writing, under his hand and seal, the Bishop Coadjutor, or, should there be none, the Standing Committee of the Diocese, or the Council of Advice of the District, to act as the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof during his absence. The Bishop Coadjutor, or, should there be none, the Standing Committee, may become at any time the Ecclesiastical Authority upon the written request of the Bishop, and continue to act as such until the request be revoked by him in writing.

Any Bishop may be invited to perform Episcopal offices in a vacant Diocese.

§ VI. [i.] Any Bishop of this Church may, on the invitation of the Convention or of the Standing Committee of any Diocese where there is no Bishop, or where the Bishop is for the time under a disability to perform Episcopal offices by reason of a judicial sentence, visit and perform Episcopal offices in that Diocese, or in any part thereof; and this invitation may be for a stated period, and may be at any time revoked.

Convention may place a vacant Diocese under charge of a Bishop.

[ii.] A Diocese without a Bishop, or of which the Bishop is for the time under a disability by reason of a judicial sentence, may, by its Convention, be placed under the provisional charge and authority of the Bishop or Bishop Coadjutor of another Diocese, who shall by that act be authorized to perform all the duties and offices of the Bishop of the Diocese so vacant or whose Bishop is under disability, until, in the case of a vacant Diocese a Bishop be duly elected and consecrated for the same; or in the case of a Diocese whose Bishop is disabled, until the disqualifi-

cation be removed; or, until, in either case, the said act of the Convention be revoked.

[iii.] A Diocese, while under the provisional charge of a Bishop, shall not invite any other Bishop to perform any Episcopal duty or exercise authority.

In that case no other Bishop to be invited.

§ VII. [i.] If the Bishop of a Diocese, or a Bishop Coadjutor, shall desire to resign his jurisdiction, he shall send in writing to the Presiding Bishop his resignation with the reasons therefor. This communication shall be sent at least thirty days before the date set for a regular or a special meeting of the House of Bishops. The Presiding Bishop shall without delay send a copy of the communication to every Bishop of this Church having ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and also to the Standing Committee of the Diocese of the Bishop desiring to resign, in order that the Standing Committee may on behalf of the Diocese be heard either in person or by correspondence upon the subject. The House during its session shall investigate the whole case, and by a majority of those present accept or refuse the resignation.

A Bishop desiring to resign.

[ii.] In case the resignation be sent to the Presiding Bishop at a time when no regular or special meeting of the House is about to be held, he shall exercise his discretion as to calling a special meeting.

[iii.] The House of Bishops may accept the resignation of a Missionary Bishop at any session of the House by a vote of not less than two-thirds of those present.

[iv.] In all cases of a proposed resignation, the House of Bishops shall cause their proceedings to be recorded in their Journal; and the resignation shall be completed when the vote of the House of Bishops, accepting the same, shall be so recorded. It shall then be the duty of the Presiding Officer of the House of Bishops to pronounce such resignation

Proceedings to be recorded and notice sent to House of Deputies, and to Ecclesiastical Authority of every jurisdiction.

CANON 19.

complete, and to communicate the fact to the House of Deputies, if in session, and to the Ecclesiastical Authority of each Diocese and Missionary District.

Pension for a Missionary Bishop who has resigned.

[v.] In case of the acceptance of the resignation of a Missionary Bishop for cause of age or disability, he shall receive from the National Council a pension not less than one-half of his previous salary.

When a Bishop who has resigned his jurisdiction may perform Episcopal acts.

[vi.] A Bishop whose resignation has been accepted may perform Episcopal acts at the request of any Bishop of this Church, having ecclesiastical jurisdiction, within the limits of his jurisdiction.

To be still subject to Canons.

[vii.] A Bishop who ceases to have Episcopal charge shall still be subject in all matters to the Canons and authority of the General Convention.

If Presiding Bishop is disabled.

§ VIII. In the event of the disability of the Presiding Bishop, the Bishop who, according to the Rules of the House of Bishops, becomes its Presiding Officer, shall be substituted for the Presiding Bishop for all the purposes of these Canons.

CANON 19.

Of Duties of Missionary Bishops.

Where a Missionary Bishop may exercise jurisdiction.

§ I. Missionary Bishops shall exercise jurisdiction in States and Territories, or parts thereof, or in territory belonging to the United States, not organized into Dioceses, or in any Missionary District of this Church, beyond the limits of the United States, in conformity with the Constitution and Canons of this Church, and under such regulations and instructions, not inconsistent therewith, as the House of Bishops may prescribe.

Notice to be sent to Archbishops and Presiding Bishops of the designation of any Foreign Missionary District.

§ II. Notice shall be sent to all Archbishops and Metropolitans, and all Presiding Bishops of Churches in communion with this Church, of the designation of any Foreign Missionary District, and of the consecration of any Foreign Missionary Bishop. Such

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Bishop, either already consecrated or to be consecrated, shall exercise his mission within his defined District, and it is hereby declared as the judgment of this Church, that no two Bishops of Churches in communion with each other should exercise jurisdiction in the same place.

§ III. Every such Bishop shall report annually to the Presiding Bishop his proceedings, and the state and condition of the Church, within his Missionary District, such report to be transmitted by the Presiding Bishop to the National Council. Every such report shall state the amount contributed in each year by the said District for Episcopal support.

Missionary Bishops to report to the Presiding Bishop.

§ IV. [i.] On the formation of a Missionary District the Bishop consecrated therefor, or assigned thereto, shall, for the administration of his jurisdiction, adopt the Canons approved by the House of Bishops for Missionary Districts, or he may select the Constitution and Canons of one of the Dioceses of this Church, which shall remain in force, so far as applicable to the circumstances of such Missionary District, except so far as altered by the Bishop and Convocation from time to time with the approbation of the Presiding Bishop of the Church.

Missionary Bishop to select Constitution and Canons for his District.

[ii.] Every Missionary Bishop shall appoint annually a Council of Advice, to be composed of not less than two or more than four Presbyters, and an equal number of Laymen, communicants of this Church, resident within his Missionary District, who shall perform the duties of a Standing Committee for such District, except in so far as these Canons otherwise provide, and who shall continue in office until their successors are appointed, and shall, so far as the circumstances of the District permit, be governed by the Constitution and Canons that have been adopted for such District.

Council of Advice.

CANON 20.

Of the Filling of Vacant Cures.

Wardens to give notice to Bishop when Parish or Congregation becomes vacant.

§ I. When a Parish or Congregation becomes vacant the Churchwardens or other proper officers shall notify the fact to the Bishop. If the authorities of the Parish shall for thirty days have failed to make provision for the services, it shall be the duty of the Bishop to take such measures as he may deem expedient for the temporary maintenance of Divine services therein.

Election to a Parish or Congregation.

§ II. No election of a Rector shall be had until the name of the Clergyman whom it is proposed to elect has been made known to the Bishop, if there be one, and sufficient time, not exceeding thirty days, has been given to him to communicate with the Vestry thereon.

Certificate to Ecclesiastical Authority.

§ III. Written notice of the election, signed by the Churchwardens, shall be sent to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese. If the Ecclesiastical Authority be satisfied that the person so chosen is a duly qualified Minister, and that he has accepted the office, the notice shall be sent to the Secretary of the Convention, who shall record it. And such record shall be sufficient evidence of the relation between the Minister and the Parish.

Ministers settled when engaged for at least one year.

§ IV. A Minister is settled, for all purposes here or elsewhere mentioned in these Canons, who has been engaged permanently by any Parish, according to the rules of said Diocese, or for any term not less than one year.

Certificate in case of Assistant Minister.

§ V. In case of the election of an Assistant Minister, a certificate from the Rector and Wardens shall be sent to the Bishop.

CANON 21.

Of Ministers and Their Duties.

§ I. [i.] The control of the worship and the spiritual jurisdiction of the Parish, are vested in the Rector, subject to the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer, the Canons of the Church, and the godly counsel of the Bishop. All other Ministers of the Parish, by whatever name they may be designated, are to be regarded as under the authority of the Rector.

Control of the worship and spiritual jurisdiction of Parish vested in Rector.

[ii.] For the purposes of his office and for the full and free discharge of all functions and duties pertaining thereto, the Rector shall, at all times, be entitled to the use and control of the Church and Parish buildings with the appurtenances and furniture thereof.

Rector to have use and control of Church and Parish buildings.

[iii.] In a Missionary Cure the control and responsibility belong to the Priest who has been duly appointed to the charge thereof, subject to the authority of the Bishop.

Priest in charge to have control in a Missionary Cure.

§ II. [i.] It shall be the duty of Ministers of this Church who have charge of Parishes or Cures to be diligent in instructing the children in the Catechism, and from time to time to examine them in the same publicly before the Congregation. They shall also, by stated catechetical lectures and instruction, inform the youth and others in the Doctrines, Polity, History, and Liturgy of the Church. They shall also instruct all persons in their Parishes and Cures concerning all the missionary work of the Church at home and abroad, and give suitable opportunities for offerings to maintain that work.

Duties of Ministers in charge of Parishes or Cures.

[ii.] It shall be the duty of Ministers to prepare young persons and others for Confirmation;

Duty in reference to Bishop's visitation.

CANON 21.

and on notice being received from the Bishop of his intention to visit any Church, which notice shall be at least one month before the intended visitation, the Minister shall announce the fact to the Congregation on the first Sunday after the receipt of such notice; and he shall be ready to present for Confirmation such persons as he shall judge to be qualified, and shall deliver to the Bishop a list of the names of those to be confirmed.

At Bishop's visitation to give information of the state of the Congregation.

[iii.] At every visitation it shall be the duty of the Minister, and of the Churchwardens, or Vestrymen, or of some other officer, to exhibit to the Bishop the Parish Register and to give information to him of the state of the Congregation, spiritual and temporal, under such heads as shall have been previously signified to them, in writing, by the Bishop.

Alms and offerings for the poor.

[iv.] The Alms and Contributions, not otherwise specifically designated, at the Administration of the Holy Communion on one Sunday in each calendar month, and other offerings for the poor, shall be deposited with the Minister of the Parish, or with such Church officer as shall be appointed by him, to be applied by the Minister, or under his superintendence, to such pious and charitable uses as shall by him be thought fit. During a vacancy the Vestry shall appoint a responsible person to serve as Almoner.

Almoner.

Ministers to read Pastoral Letter to Congregations.

[v.] Whenever the House of Bishops shall put forth a Pastoral Letter, it shall be the duty of every Minister having a pastoral charge to read it to his Congregation on some occasion of public worship on a Lord's Day, not later than one month after the receipt of the same.

CANON 21.

§ III. [i.] It shall be the duty of every Minister of this Church to record in the Parish Register all Baptisms, Confirmations, Marriages, Burials, and the names of all Communicants within his Cure.

To keep a register of official acts.

[ii.] The registry of every Baptism shall be signed by the officiating Minister.

Register of baptisms to be signed by officiant.

[iii.] Every Minister of this Church shall make out and continue, as far as practicable, a list of all families and adult persons within his Cure, to remain in the Parish for the use of his successor.

List of families and adults in his Cure.

§ IV. [i.] No Minister of this Church shall officiate, either by preaching, reading prayers in public worship, or by performing any other priestly or ministerial function, in the Parish, or within the Cure, of another Minister, without the consent of the Minister of that Parish or Cure; or of one of its Churchwardens if, in his absence or disability, the Minister fail to provide for the stated services of such Parish or Cure.

Not to officiate in another's Cure without consent.

If there be two or more Congregations or Churches in one Cure, as provided by Canon 57, Section III. [ii.], the consent of the majority of the Ministers of such Congregations or Churches or of the Bishop, shall be sufficient; *Provided*, that nothing in this Section shall be construed to prevent any Clergyman of this Church from officiating, with the consent of a Minister, in the Church or place of public worship used by the Congregation of such Minister, or in private for members of his Congregation; or, in his absence, with the consent of the Churchwardens or Trustees of such Congregation; and *Provided, moreover*, that the license of the Ecclesiastical Authority required in § V. [iii.] be first obtained when necessary.

In case there are two or more Congregations or churches in one Cure.

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Exception.

This rule shall not apply to any Church, Chapel, or Oratory, which is part of the premises of an incorporated institution, created by legislative authority, provided that such place of worship is designed and set apart for the convenience and uses of such institution, and not as a place for public or parochial worship.

Neglecting to perform services of the Church.

[ii.] If any Minister of this Church, from disability or any other cause, neglect to perform the regular services in his Congregation, and refuse, without good cause, his consent to any other duly qualified Minister of this Church to officiate within his Cure, the Churchwardens, Vestrymen, or Trustees of the Congregation shall, on proof before the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District of such neglect or refusal, have power, with the written consent of the said authority, to permit any duly qualified Minister of this Church to officiate.

To present a testimonial to Ecclesiastical Authority when coming into a Diocese or District.

§ V. [i.] A Minister of this Church removing into a Diocese or Missionary District shall, in order to gain canonical residence within the same, present to the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof, a testimonial from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District in which he last had canonical residence, which testimonial shall set forth his true standing and character. The said testimonial shall be given by the Ecclesiastical Authority to the applicant, and a duplicate thereof may be sent to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District to which he proposes to remove. The testimonial may be in the following words:

I hereby certify that the Reverend A. B., who has signified to me his desire to be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Authority of _____ is

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a Presbyter [or Deacon] of _____ in good standing, and has not, so far as I know or believe, been justly liable to evil report, for error in religion or for viciousness of life, for three years last past.

(Signed)

[ii.] Such testimonial shall be called Letters Dimissory. The canonical residence of the Minister so transferred shall date from the acceptance of his Letters Dimissory, of which prompt notice shall be given both to the applicant and to the Ecclesiastical Authority from which it came.

Date when transfer shall take effect.

[iii.] Letters Dimissory not presented within six months from the date of their transmission to the applicant shall become wholly void. No Minister shall officiate more than two months, by preaching, ministering the Sacraments, or holding any public service, within the limits of any Diocese or Missionary District other than that in which he is canonically resident, without a license from the Ecclesiastical Authority.

When Letters Dimissory void.

[iv.] If a Minister, removing into another Diocese, who has been called to a Cure in a Parish or Congregation, shall present Letters Dimissory in the form above given, it shall be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese to which he has removed, to accept them within three months, unless the Bishop or Standing Committee shall have heard rumors, which he or they believe to be well founded, against the character of the Minister concerned, which would form a proper ground of canonical inquiry and presentment, in which case the Ecclesiastical Authority shall communicate the same to the Bishop or Standing Committee of the Diocese to whose jurisdiction the said Minister belongs; and in such case, it shall not be the duty of the Eccle-

License required to officiate.

When Letters Dimissory need not be accepted.

CANON 22.

siastical Authority to accept the Letters Dimissory unless and until the Minister shall be exculpated from the said charge.

Before removing into a Diocese, to obtain certificate of Ecclesiastical Authority.

[v.] No Minister, removing from one Diocese or Missionary District to another, shall officiate as Rector or Minister of any Parish or Congregation of the Diocese or District to which he removes, until he shall have obtained from the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof a certificate in the words following:

I hereby certify that the Reverend A. B. has been canonically transferred to my jurisdiction and is a Minister in good standing.

(Signed)

No person refused ordination in any Diocese to be afterwards transferred thereto without consent of Bishop.

[vi.] No person who has been refused Ordination or reception as a Candidate in any Diocese or Missionary District, and who has afterwards been ordained in another Diocese or Missionary District, shall be transferred to the Diocese or Missionary District in which such refusal has taken place without the consent of its Bishop or Ecclesiastical Authority.

Limitation of transfer.

[vii.] No person who has been ordained under the provisions of Canon 5 shall be transferred to another Diocese or Missionary District, save as provided in the said Canon.

CANON 22.
Of Deacons.

Subject to Ecclesiastical Authority.

§ I. Every Deacon shall be subject to the direction of the Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary District for which he has been ordained, or, if there be no Bishop, to that of the Clerical members of the Standing Committee, acting by their President, until he is canonically transferred to some other jurisdiction. He shall officiate in such places only as the Bishop, or the Clerical members of the Standing Committee, as the case may be, may designate. He

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shall not accept any appointment for work outside the Diocese to which he canonically belongs without the written consent both of his own Bishop and of the Bishop in whose Diocese he desires to minister.

§ II. No Deacon who shall not have passed the examinations prescribed in Canon 4 shall be transferred to another jurisdiction without the written request of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the same.

Not to be transferred until examination for Priesthood be passed, without request.

§ III. [i.] No Deacon shall be a Rector of a Parish or Congregation, nor be permitted to accept a Chaplaincy in the Army or Navy.

Not to be Rector of a Parish or Chaplain in Army or Navy.

[ii.] A Deacon ministering in a Parish or Congregation under the charge of a Priest, shall act under the direction of such Priest in all his ministrations.

To act under direction of the Rector.

[iii.] A Deacon ministering in a Parish or Congregation not under the charge of a Priest, shall, if not under the immediate direction of the Bishop, be placed under the authority of some neighboring Priest, by whose direction in subordination to the Bishop, he shall in all things be governed.

If there is no Rector, to act under direction of a Priest.

CANON 23.

Of Persons not Ministers in this Church Officiating in any Congregation Thereof.

No Minister in charge of any Congregation of this Church, or, in case of vacancy or absence, no Churchwardens, Vestrymen, or Trustees of the Congregation, shall permit any person to officiate therein, without sufficient evidence of his being duly licensed or ordained to minister in this Church; *Provided*, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to forbid communicants of the Church to act as Lay Readers; or to prevent the Bishop of any Diocese or Missionary District from giving permission to Christian men, who are not Ministers of this Church, to make addresses in the Church, on special occasions.

No person to minister in this Church unless duly authorized.

CANON 24.

CANON 24.
Of Deaconesses.

Appointment. § I. A woman of devout character and approved fitness, unmarried or widowed, may be admitted a Deaconess by any Bishop having jurisdiction in this Church. Her office shall be vacated by marriage.

Duties. § II. The duty of a Deaconess is to teach the unlearned, to instruct youth, to care for the sick, to comfort the afflicted, to supply the wants of the poor and needy and to labor in all ways for the extension of the Church of Christ.

Age. § III. No one shall be admitted a Deaconess until she is twenty-five years of age; *Provided*, that this article shall not apply to those who began their training prior to January 1st, 1926.

Candidacy. § IV. (a) A woman desiring reception as candidate for the office of Deaconess shall submit to the Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary District letters of recommendation from her Rector and from two women communicants of the Church, together with evidence that she is a communicant of the Church in good standing; and a graduate of a High School, or of a school with standards equivalent to a High School; or is prepared to take such examinations as shall qualify her for reception.

(b) During the period of candidacy, she shall be under the supervision of the Bishop, and shall report to him quarterly at the Ember seasons. If possible at least one-half of the time of her preparation shall be spent in residence with Deaconesses, or at a Church Training School.

(c) No one shall be admitted a Deaconess within two years from her reception as a candidate, unless the Bishop, with the advice and consent of a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice, shall shorten the time of her

candidateship; but the time shall not be shortened to less than one year.

§ V. No woman shall be admitted a Deaconess until she shall have laid before the Bishop testimonials showing that she is a communicant of this Church, in good standing, and that she possesses such characteristics as, in the judgment of the persons testifying, fit her for the duties of her office. The testimonials of fitness shall be signed by four presbyters of this Church, and eight lay communicants, six of whom shall be women. For due cause a Bishop may remove the name from the list of candidates.

Admission to the Order of Deaconess.

§ VI. A candidate for the Office of Deaconess shall be required to pass an examination on subjects prescribed in this Canon. This examination shall be conducted by examiners appointed by the Bishop. The results of the examination shall be certified to the Bishop and Standing Committee or Council of Advice of the Diocese or Missionary District.

Examination Required.

§ VII. A candidate for the Office of Deaconess shall be required to furnish evidence that she has had at least nine months of field work under competent supervision, or satisfactory previous experience in social service, educational, parish or mission work; and shall also sustain satisfactory examination in the following subjects:

Subjects of Examination.

1. *Holy Scripture.* The Bible in English; introduction to and contents of the various books; special knowledge of at least one Gospel and one Epistle.

2. *Church History.* A general outline, including the History of the Church in the United States, and special knowledge of the first five centuries.

3. *Christian Missions.* History. Present extent and methods. At least one missionary biography.

4. *Doctrine.* Contents and teaching of the Book

of Common Prayer, including preparation for the Sacraments.

5. *Ministration.* The office and work of a Deaconess; Parish Work and Organization.

6. *Religious Education.* Psychology; Educational methods; Church School Management.

7. *Social Service.* Principles involved in the adjustment of individuals to each other and to the community; the methods of social case work; familiarity with the recognized standards of the work of social organizations including institutions.

§ VIII. When the requirements specified have been complied with, the Bishop may admit a candidate as Deaconess. The Bishop must have received the recommendation of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice of the Diocese, or Missionary District, to which the candidate belongs.

Admitted by
Religious
Service.

§ IX. No woman shall be recognized as Deaconess until she has been admitted to that office by a Bishop in accordance with a service prescribed either by the General Convention, or, in the absence of such prescription, by the Bishop of the Diocese, or Missionary District.

Authority.

§ X. A Deaconess shall not accept work in a Diocese or Missionary District without the express authority in writing of the Bishop of that Diocese or Missionary District; nor shall she undertake work in a Parish without the like authority from the Rector of the Parish. No candidate shall be admitted as Deaconess until she shall have been appointed to serve in some position under the jurisdiction of the Church.

Diocesan
Relation.

§ XI. When not connected with a Parish, the Deaconess shall be under the direct oversight of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District to which she is canonically attached. A

CANON 25.

Deaconess may be transferred from one Diocese or Missionary District to another by Letters Dimissory. A Deaconess may at any time resign her office to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District in which she is canonically resident, but she may not be suspended or removed from office except by the Bishop for cause. A Deaconess thus suspended or removed may demand a trial by a special Court, to be composed of two Clergymen, one lay male communicant and three women communicants of this Church, of whom two shall preferably be Deaconesses. The members of this Court shall be chosen by the Standing Committee, or Council of Advice. The procedure of the Court shall be according to the rules governing the trial of a clergyman in the Diocese or Missionary District in which the Deaconess is canonically resident.

CANON 25.

Of Religious Communities.

§ I. A religious community of men or of women desiring the official recognition of the Church shall submit for his approval its Rule and Constitution to the Bishop of the Diocese wherein the Mother-house of the community is situated; and no change in the Rule or Constitution shall be made without his approval.

Rule and
Constitution to
be approved
by Bishop.

§ II. In such Constitution there shall be a distinct recognition of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church as of supreme authority.

§ III. No religious community shall establish itself in another Diocese without permission of the Bishop of that Diocese.

§ IV. The community may elect a Chaplain, but if he be a Priest who is not canonically resident in

Chaplain.

the Diocese, he must be licensed by the Bishop. Any Priest ministering in a chapel of a religious community shall be responsible to the Bishop of the Diocese for his ministrations, in the same manner as a parochial Clergyman.

Book of
Common
Prayer to
be used.

§ V. In the administration of the Sacraments the Book of Common Prayer shall be used without alteration, save as it may be lawfully permitted by lawful authority.

Property to
be held in
trust.

§ VI. It shall be provided in the Constitution of a religious community that real estate and endowments belonging to the community shall be held in trust for the community as a body in communion with this Church.

§ VII. Members of a religious community who are in Holy Orders shall be subject to all canonical regulations concerning the Clergy.

Visitor.

§ VIII. Provision shall be made in the Constitution for the appointment of a Visitor, with the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Mother-house is situated, if the Bishop is himself unwilling to serve in such capacity. It shall be the duty of the Visitor to see that the Constitution and Rule, as approved, are duly observed, and to receive and hear appeals either from the community or from individual members thereof as to transgressions of the Rule. No full member of a community shall be dismissed therefrom without appeal to the Visitor, nor shall any be released from his or her obligations thereto without the Visitor's sanction.

Official
recognition
not to be
withdrawn.

§ IX. It shall not be within the power of a succeeding Bishop to withdraw the official recognition that has been given to a Religious Community, provided, that the conditions laid down in this Canon are observed.

CANON 26.

Of Lay Readers.

§ I. A competent person ready and desirous to serve the Church in the public services statedly as a Lay Reader must procure from the Bishop or Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District a written license. Such license shall not be granted to any but a male communicant of this Church, and must be given for a definite period, not longer than one year, but may be renewed from time to time, or revoked at any time. Such license may be given for any vacant Parish or Mission, or for a Congregation without a Minister, but where a Presbyter is in charge, his request and recommendation must have been previously signified to the Ecclesiastical Authority. A license shall not be granted for conducting the service in a Congregation without a Minister, which is able and has had reasonable opportunity to secure the services of an ordained Minister. If the Lay Reader be a student in any Theological Seminary, he shall also, before acting as such, obtain the permission of the presiding officer of such institution and of his own Bishop.

License required.

§ II. A Lay Reader shall be subject to the regulations prescribed by the Ecclesiastical Authority, and shall not serve in any Diocese other than that in which he is licensed, unless he shall have received a license from the Bishop of the Diocese in which he desires to serve.

Subject to Ecclesiastical Authority.

§ III. In all matters relating to the conduct of the service, and to the Sermons or Homilies to be read, he shall conform to the directions of the Minister in charge of the Parish, Congregation, or Mission in which he is serving, and, in all cases, to the directions of the Bishop. He shall read only the

Mode of conducting service.

Directions and restrictions.

CANON 27.

Morning and Evening Prayer (omitting the Absolution), the Litany, and the Office for the Burial of the Dead. He shall not deliver sermons or addresses of his own composition, unless, after instruction and examination, he be specially licensed thereto for urgent needs by the Bishop. He shall not wear the dress appropriate to Clergymen ministering in the Congregation.

CANON 27.

Of Amenability and Citations.

Every Minister amenable to the Ecclesiastical Authority.

§ I. A Minister shall be amenable for offences committed by him, to the Bishop, and, if there be no Bishop, to the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which he is canonically resident at the time the charge is made.

Mode of serving notice or citation for trial.

§ II. Unless a Diocesan Convention shall otherwise provide, and except in so far as otherwise ordered in the Canon relating to the trial of a Bishop, a notice or citation required by any law of this Church to any Minister to appear, at a certain time and place, for the trial of an offence, shall be deemed to be duly served upon him if a copy thereof be given him personally or be left at his last usual place of abode within the United States, sixty days before the day of appearance named therein; and in case such Minister has departed from the United States, if a copy of such citation be also published once a week for six successive weeks in such newspaper printed in the Diocese or Missionary District in which the Minister is cited to appear as the Ecclesiastical Authority shall designate, the last publication to be six months before the said day of appearance. Acceptance of service will render unnecessary any further process of citation.

CANON 28.

§ III. A notice or citation, other than those above mentioned, required by any law of this Church, when no other mode of service is provided, may be served personally, or by registered mail, addressed to the person to be served, at his last known place of residence, or by leaving a copy at his last usual place of abode within the United States.

Mode of serving other citations.

§ IV. It is hereby declared to be the duty of all members of this Church to attend and give evidence, when duly cited in any Ecclesiastical trial or investigation under the authority of this Church.

Duty to give evidence.

§ V. In the case of a Minister convicted in a Court of Record of any crime or misdemeanor involving immorality, or against whom a judgment has been entered in a Court of Record, in a cause involving immorality, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee of the Diocese or of the Council of Advice of the Missionary District to which he canonically belongs, to institute an inquiry into the matter. If, in their judgment, there is sufficient reason for further proceedings, it shall be their duty to present him, or to cause that he be presented, for trial.

Case of a Minister convicted of immorality in a Civil Court.

CANON 28.

Of Offences for Which Bishops, Priests, or Deacons May Be Tried.

§ I. A Bishop, Priest, or Deacon of this Church shall be liable to presentment and trial for the following offences, viz.:

List of offences.

(a) Crime or immorality.

(b) Holding and teaching publicly or privately, and advisedly, any doctrine contrary to that held by this Church.

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(c) Violation of the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer.

(d) Violation of the Constitution or Canons of the General Convention.

(e) Violation of the Constitution or Canons of the Diocese or Missionary District to which he belongs.

(f) Any act which involves a violation of his Ordination vows.

(g) Habitual neglect of the exercise of his Ministerial Office, without cause; or habitual neglect of Public Worship, and of the Holy Communion, according to the order and use of this Church.

(h) Conduct unbecoming a Clergyman, *Provided*, that, in case of a charge of conduct unbecoming a Clergyman, before proceeding to a presentment, the consent of three-fourths of all the members of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice shall be required.

Consent
required for
Presentment.

Opportunity
to be heard.

And *Provided, further*, that in every such case the Standing Committee or Council of Advice shall first give to the accused Clergyman reasonable opportunity to appear and to be heard, with or without counsel.

On being found guilty, he shall be admonished, or shall be suspended or deposed from the Ministry, as shall be adjudged by the Trial Court, except as provided in Canon 40, § III.

Time within
which
presentment
must be
made.

§ II. No presentment shall be made or conviction had for any offense, unless the offense shall have been committed within five years immediately preceding the time of the presentment. But if the accused shall have been convicted of the alleged offense in any Court of Record exercising criminal jurisdiction, notwithstanding five years may have

CANON 29.

elapsed since its commission, a presentment may be made at any time within one year after such conviction.

CANON 29.

Of the Court for the Trial of a Bishop.

§ I. [i.] There shall be a Court for the trial of a Bishop constituted as follows: the House of Bishops, upon the adoption of this Canon, shall choose three Bishops to serve as Judges of said Court for the term of three years; three Bishops to serve as aforesaid for the term of six years, and three Bishops to serve as aforesaid for the term of nine years; and thereafter, at each General Convention, the House of Bishops shall choose three Bishops to serve as aforesaid for the term of nine years in place of those whose term of office shall then have expired; *Provided*, that if, during the trial of any case before said Court, the term of office of any of the Judges sitting on the said trial shall expire, the said Judge shall nevertheless be competent to act in the case until the termination of the trial.

Mode of selecting Judges.

[ii.] Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in said Court by death or otherwise, the remaining Judges shall have power to fill such vacancy, until the next General Convention, when the House of Bishops shall choose a Bishop to fill such vacancy, the Bishop so chosen to serve during the residue of the term, if any there be.

Of filling vacancies.

[iii.] Not less than six of said Judges shall constitute a quorum, but any less number may adjourn the Court from time to time.

Of the Quorum.

§ II. The said Court shall from time to time elect from its own members a President, who shall hold

Mode of selecting President and Clerk.

office until the expiration of the term for which he was chosen Judge. The said Court shall appoint a Clerk, and, if necessary, an Assistant Clerk, who shall be Presbyters of this Church, to serve during the pleasure of the Court.

Rules of procedure.

§ III. The Court may establish rules of procedure not inconsistent with the Constitution and Canons of this Church, with power to alter or rescind the same.

Relationships which disqualify a Judge.

§ IV. If in a proceeding before said Court any of the Bishops composing it shall be an accuser or the accused, or shall be related to either by consanguinity or affinity in the direct ascending or descending line, or as brother, uncle, nephew; or first cousin, he shall not be competent to act in such case.

Vacancy so arising how filled.

If, by reason of any disability, a quorum cannot be had, the Bishops competent to act shall choose a Bishop or Bishops to complete the quorum for such proceeding in place of the Bishop or Bishops unable to act.

In case the President is disqualified.

§ V. If, in a proceeding before said Court, the President is disqualified, or is for any cause unable to act in the case, the Court shall elect a President *pro tempore*.

Lay Assessors.

§ VI. Whenever there shall be a trial before said Court, the Court shall appoint not less than two nor more than three lay communicants of this Church, learned in the law, as Assessors; but they shall have no vote in any case. It shall be their duty to give the Court an opinion on any question not theological, upon which the Court or any member thereof, or either party, shall desire an opinion. If a question shall arise, as to whether any question be or be not theological, it shall be decided by the Court by a majority of votes.

CANON 30.

Of the Mode of Presenting a Bishop for Trial.

§ I. The presentment of a Bishop for holding and teaching publicly or privately and advisedly doctrine contrary to that held by this Church, shall be made by any three Bishops of this Church exercising jurisdiction.

May be presented for erroneous doctrine by any three Bishops.

Such presentment shall be in writing, signed and verified by the Bishops presenting, and shall be delivered to the Presiding Bishop.

Presentment to be in writing.

A lay communicant of this Church, of the profession of the law, shall be appointed by the Bishops making presentment, to act as Church Advocate and as the legal adviser of such Bishops.

Church Advocate to be appointed.

§ II. A Bishop may be charged with any one or more of the offences specified in Canon 28, other than that of holding and teaching doctrine contrary to that held by this Church, by ten or more male communicants of this Church in good standing, of whom at least two shall be Presbyters. One Presbyter and not less than six communicants shall belong to the Diocese or Missionary District of the accused, or, in case the accused have no jurisdiction, to the Diocese or District in which he has domicile. Such charges shall be in writing, signed by all the accusers, sworn to by two or more of them, and shall be presented to the Presiding Bishop. The grounds of accusation must be set forth with reasonable certainty of time, place, and circumstance.

May be charged with specified offences by ten male communicants.

§ III. Whenever a Bishop shall have reason to believe that there are in circulation rumors, reports, or allegations affecting his moral or religious character, he may, acting in conformity with the written advice and consent of any two Bishops of this Church, demand in writing of the Presiding Bishop

A Bishop may demand investigation.

CANON 30.

that investigation of said rumors, reports and allegations be made.

The Presiding Bishop shall appoint Board of Inquiry.

§ IV. The Presiding Bishop, upon the receipt of such written charges or such written demand, shall summon not less than three nor more than seven Bishops, and, unless a majority of them shall determine that such charges, if proved, would constitute no canonical offence, they shall select a Board of Inquiry of five Presbyters and five Laymen, none of whom shall belong to the Diocese of the accused, of whom eight shall form a quorum, and shall also appoint a lay communicant of this Church of the profession of the law as Church Advocate and legal adviser of the Board.

Legal adviser of Board.

Duties of Board of Inquiry.

The Board of Inquiry shall investigate such charges, or the said rumors or reports, as the case may be. In conducting the investigation, the Board shall hear the accusations and such proof as the accusers may produce, and shall determine whether, upon matters of law and of fact, as presented to them, there is sufficient ground to put the accused Bishop on his trial. In such investigations, as well as in all cases of trial by an Ecclesiastical Court now authorized, or hereafter to be authorized, by the Constitution or Canons of the General Convention, the laws of the State in which such investigation or trial is had, so far as they relate to the law of evidence, shall be adopted and taken as the rules by which the said Board or Court shall be governed.

Rules of evidence.

Testimony to be preserved.

The testimony shall be stenographically reported, and shall be preserved in the custody of the Presiding Bishop or in the archives of the House of Bishops. The proceedings of the Board of Inquiry shall be private.

May adjourn from time to time.

The Board may adjourn from time to time as convenience or necessity may require, and it shall be a

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continuing body until after the final disposition of the charges, including the consideration of new evidence as hereinafter provided.

If any Presbyterian appointed under this section shall become a Bishop, or any Layman so appointed shall become a Presbyterian, before the final disposition of the charges, he shall thereby vacate his place as member of the Board.

Disqualification of member of Board.

In case of the death, resignation, disqualification or inability of any member of the Board to act, the Presiding Bishop, upon being advised of such disqualification or disability, shall appoint another Presbyterian or another Layman, as the case may be, to act as member of the Board. Upon acceptance of the appointment, such person shall become a member of the Board. All of the proceedings in the case in which any person shall have been so appointed a member of the Board, shall continue and shall be completed in the same manner and with the same effect as though such person had been appointed originally a member of such Board of Inquiry.

Vacancies, how filled.

§ V. If in the judgment of the majority of the whole Board of Inquiry, there is sufficient ground to put the said Bishop upon trial, they shall cause the Church Advocate to prepare a presentment, which shall be signed by such of the Board as shall agree thereto, and which shall be transmitted with the certificate of the determination of the Board to the Presiding Bishop.

Presentment.

If a majority of the whole Board shall determine that there is not sufficient ground to present the accused Bishop for trial, it shall forward the charges and a certificate of the finding thereon to the Presiding Bishop. He shall send the same to the Secretary of the House of Bishops, by him to be deposited in the archives of the House; and a true copy of these

If no ground for trial.

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New evidence.

papers shall be given to the accused Bishop. No further proceeding shall be had by way of presentment on such charges, except that any communicant of this Church in good standing may make and present to the Presiding Bishop his affidavit alleging the discovery of new evidence as to the facts charged and setting forth what such evidence is; and upon the receipt thereof the Presiding Bishop shall decide whether the affidavit does or does not state grounds which in his opinion are sufficient for reopening the case. If the Presiding Bishop shall be of opinion that the affidavit states grounds sufficient to justify reopening the case, he shall reconvene the Board, which shall determine, first, whether as matter of fact the evidence set forth in such affidavit is really new evidence and not merely cumulative; and if the Board shall find that the evidence so tendered is new, it shall proceed to receive and to consider any such evidence, and any further evidence that it may deem proper to receive; and in the light of all the evidence the Board shall determine whether there are sufficient grounds for presentment. If the Board, by a majority of its members, shall decide that there is any such sufficient ground, it shall certify its decision as in this Canon is before provided.

In case Board disagree.

§ VI. In case a majority of the whole Board shall fail to find either that there is, or that there is not, sufficient ground to present the accused Bishop for trial, it shall certify the fact of its inability to agree upon any such finding, to the Presiding Bishop, who, at the request of the accused Bishop, may select a new Board in the manner provided in Section IV., who shall consider the case *de novo*.

Copy of presentment to be served.

§ VII. In case any presentment shall be made to the Presiding Bishop as hereinbefore provided, he shall at once transmit the same to the President of

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the Court for the trial of a Bishop, and shall cause a true copy of the presentment to be served upon the accused Bishop, either in person or by mailing the same by registered mail addressed to him at his place of residence.

§ VIII. In case the Presiding Bishop shall be either an accuser or the accused, or shall otherwise be disabled, his duties under this Canon shall be performed by the Bishop who, according to the rules of the House of Bishops, becomes its Presiding Officer in case of the disability of the Presiding Bishop.

In case of disability of Presiding Bishop.

CANON 31.

Of the Trial of a Bishop.

§ I. [i.] When the President of the Court for the Trial of a Bishop shall receive a presentment, he shall call the Court to meet at a certain time and place, said time not to be less than two nor more than six calendar months from the day of mailing such notice, and at a place within the Diocese or Missionary District of the accused Bishop, unless the same be of such difficult access, in the judgment of the President of the Court, that reasonable convenience require the appointment of another place. With said notice, he shall send to each member of the Court a copy of the presentment.

Notice to Court.

Appointment of time and place.

[ii.] He shall also summon the accused to appear at the same time and place to answer the said presentment, and shall also give notice of the said time and place to the Church Advocate, who shall in all stages of the trial represent the Church. The President, or any other member of the Court, shall, upon the application of either the Church Advocate or the accused, issue a summons for witnesses.

Summons of accused.

Power to summon witnesses.

Reading the presentment.

§ II. [i.] At the time and place appointed, a quorum of the Court being present, the President shall declare the Court open for hearing the case; and when thus open, he shall direct the Clerk to call the names of the Church Advocate and the accused; and if both appear, he shall then cause the Clerk to read the presentment.

The call to plead.

[ii.] The accused shall then be called upon by the Court to plead to the presentment and his pleas shall be duly recorded; and on his neglect or refusal to plead, the plea of not guilty shall be entered for him, and the trial shall proceed; *Provided*, that for sufficient cause the Court may adjourn from time to time; and *Provided, also*, that the accused shall, at all times during the trial, have liberty to be present, and in due time and order to produce his testimony and to make his defence.

Power to adjourn.

Right of accused.

Non-appearance.

[iii.] If the accused fail or refuse to appear in person, according to the notice served on him as aforesaid, except for reasonable cause to be allowed by the Court, it shall pronounce him in contumacy, and give him notice that sentence of suspension or deposition will be pronounced against him by the Court at the expiration of three months, unless at that time he shall appear and take his trial upon the presentment. If he do not so tender himself for trial, sentence of suspension, or of deposition from the Ministry may be pronounced upon him by the Court.

Contumacy.

Three months' grace to appear.

The Common Law the rule of proceeding.

§ III. The accused being present and the trial proceeding, it shall be conducted according to the principles of the Common Law, as the same is generally administered in the United States; and the laws of the State in which such trial is held, so far as they relate to the law of evidence, shall be adopted, and taken as the rules by which said Court

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shall be governed; and the accused shall in all cases have the right to be a witness on his own behalf, subject to cross-examination in the same manner as any other witness. No testimony shall be received at the trial, except from witnesses who have signed a declaration in the following words, to be read aloud before the witness testifies and to be filed with the records of the Court.

I, A. B., a witness summoned to testify on the trial of a presentment against Right Reverend a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, now pending, do most solemnly call God to witness that the evidence I am about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; so help me God.

Declaration
of witnesses
before
testifying.

And if it be necessary to take the testimony of an absent witness on a commission, such testimony shall be preceded by a similar written declaration of the witness, which shall be filed and transmitted with his or her deposition to the Court. The testimony of each witness shall be reduced to writing. And in case there is ground to suppose that the attendance of any witness on the trial cannot be obtained, it shall be lawful for either party to apply to the Court, if in session, or, if not, to any member thereof, who shall thereupon appoint a Commissioner to take the deposition of such witness; and such party so desiring to take the deposition shall give to the other party reasonable notice of the time and place of taking such deposition, accompanying such notice with the interrogatories to be propounded to the witness: whereupon, it shall be lawful for the other party, within six days after such notice, to propound cross-interrogatories; and such interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, if any be propounded, shall be sent to the Commissioner, who shall thereupon proceed

Mode of
taking
deposition.

Commis-
sioner.

Cross-
examination.

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On what condition deposition may be read.

to take the testimony of such witness, and transmit it under seal to the Court. But no deposition shall be read at the trial, unless the Court have reasonable assurance that the attendance of the witness cannot be procured, or unless both parties shall consent that it may be read; *Provided*, that in any Diocese in which the civil government has authorized the Ecclesiastical Courts therein to issue summons for witnesses, or to administer an oath, the Court shall act in conformity to such laws.

Proviso.

Service of notice and papers.

Certificate of service.

Mode of service.

§ IV. All notices and papers may be served by a summoner or summoners, to be appointed by the Court, or by any member thereof; and the certificate of any such summoner shall be evidence of the due service of a notice or paper. In case of service by any other person, the fact may be proved by the affidavit of such person. The delivery of a written notice or paper to the accused party, or to the Church Advocate, or the leaving of it, or a copy thereof, at the residence, or last known residence, of either, shall be deemed sufficient service of such notice or paper on the Church Advocate and accused, respectively. If the person to be served with any notice or paper shall have left the United States, it shall be a sufficient service thereof to leave a copy of such notice or paper at his last place of abode within the United States, sixty days before the day in which the appearance, or other act required by the said notice or paper, is to be performed.

Accused may have counsel.

Church Advocate may have associates.

§ V. The accused party may, if he think proper, have the aid of counsel of his own selection; and if he should choose to have more than one counsel, the Church Advocate may have assistant Advocates, to be named by the accusers; but in every case, the Court may regulate the number of counsel who shall address the Court, or examine witnesses. The Church

Advocate shall be considered the party on one side, and the accused the party on the other. All counsel must be communicants of the Church.

Counsel to be communicants.

§ VI. [i.] The Court, having fully heard the allegations and proofs of the parties, and having deliberately considered the same after the parties have withdrawn, every member of the Court sitting in the cause shall declare whether in his opinion the accused is guilty or not guilty, and with respect to each particular charge and specification contained in the presentment; and the accused shall be deemed not guilty upon every charge and specification upon which he shall not be pronounced guilty by a majority of the members of the Court sitting in the cause.

Court to express opinion on each charge or specification.

[ii.] The decision of the Court as to all the charges and specifications shall be reduced to writing, and signed by those who assent to it; and the decision signed shall be regarded as the judgment of the Court, and shall be pronounced in the presence of the parties, if they shall think proper to attend.

Decision to be reduced to writing and signed.

Judgment.

[iii.] A Bishop found guilty upon a presentment for crime or immorality shall not, after the rendering of such judgment, and while the same continues unreversed, perform any Episcopal or Ministerial functions, except such as relate to the administration of the temporal affairs of his Diocese or Missionary District.

Bishop adjudged guilty of misconduct not to officiate.

§ VII. [i.] If the accused shall be found guilty of any charge or specification, the Court shall proceed to ask him whether he has anything to say before sentence is passed, and may, in its discretion, give him time to prepare what he wishes to say, and appoint a time for passing the sentence, which time shall be at least sixty days from the date of the judgment, unless the accused shall, in writing, waive his

Accused to be heard before sentence.

New trial. right of appeal. Before passing sentence, the Court may adjourn from time to time, and give the accused reasonable opportunity of showing cause to induce a belief that justice has not been done, or that he has discovered new testimony; and the Court, or a majority of its members, may according to a sound discretion grant him a new trial. Before sentence is passed the accused shall have the opportunity of being heard, if he have aught to say in excuse or palliation.

Sentence. [ii.] The accused having been heard, or not desiring to be heard, the sentence of the Court shall then be pronounced by the President, and shall be admonition, or suspension from the Ministry, or deposition from the Ministry, as shall have been adjudged by the Court. It shall be the duty of the Court whenever sentence has been pronounced,

Notice of sentence to the Church.

Notice to foreign Churches.

whether it be upon trial or for contumacy, to communicate such sentence to the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese and Missionary District of this Church and to the Recorder. In case of the suspension or deposition of a Bishop, it shall also be the duty of the Presiding Bishop to give notice of the same to all Archbishops and Metropolitans and all Presiding Bishops of Churches in communion with this Church.

Exceptions to be part of record.

§ VIII. [i.] During the trial, exceptions in writing may be taken by either side to the admission or exclusion of evidence, or to any ruling of the Court, and such exceptions shall form part of the record of the case. The Court shall keep a full record of its proceedings, including the evidence given before it.

Record, how kept and attested.

[ii.] Such record shall be kept by the Clerk, and inserted in a book to be attested by the signature of the President and Clerk. The record shall be in the custody of the Clerk, and shall be kept in the deposi-

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tary of the Registrar of the General Convention, and shall be open to the inspection of every member of this Church.

§ IX. Every trial shall be public if the accused shall so request.

Public trial may be demanded.

§ X. The necessary charges and expenses of the Church Advocate and of the proceedings before the Board of Inquiry and at the trial shall be paid by the Treasurer of the General Convention on the order of the Presiding Bishop.

Expenses of Board of Inquiry and trial.

CANON 32.

Of the Court for the Review of the Trial of a Bishop.

§ I. There shall be a Court for the Review of the determination of the Trial Court of a Bishop, which shall be composed of Bishops only, and which shall be constituted as hereinafter provided.

Court of Bishops only.

§ II. Upon the adoption of this Canon, the House of Bishops shall choose three Bishops to serve as Judges of the Court for the Review of the trial of a Bishop for the term of three years, three Bishops to serve as aforesaid for the term of six years, and three Bishops to serve as aforesaid for the term of nine years, and thereafter at each General Convention the House of Bishops shall choose three Bishops to serve as aforesaid for a term of nine years in place of those whose term of office shall then have expired; *Provided*, that if during the hearing of any appeal before said Court of Review, the term of office of any of the Judges sitting on the said appeal shall expire, the said Judge nevertheless shall be competent and may continue to act upon the said appeal until the final determination thereof.

Mode of selecting Judges.

Relationships which disqualify a Judge.

§ III. No Bishop shall sit as a member of said Court on the hearing on appeal who is related to the

accused, either by affinity or consanguinity in a direct ascending or descending line, or as a brother, uncle, nephew, or first cousin, nor shall any Bishop be competent to sit, who, for any reason upon objection made by either party of the appeal, is deemed by the other members of the Court to be incompetent.

Vacancies,
how created
and how
filled.

§ IV. The death, permanent disability, resignation, or refusal to serve as a member of the Court of Review shall constitute a vacancy in the Court. A resignation shall be made by written notice to the Presiding Bishop. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy, the remaining Judges shall have power to fill such vacancy until the next General Convention, when the House of Bishops shall choose a Bishop to fill such vacancy, the Bishop so chosen to serve during the residue of the term, if any there be. In case of the disqualification of any Judge as provided in the preceding Section, the remaining Judges may appoint a Judge to take the place of the one so disqualified on such appeal. All the provisions of this Canon, or of Canon 29, relating to Bishops originally appointed as members of the Court, shall apply to Bishops appointed under this Section, and all proceedings which may have been taken upon any appeal pending at or prior to such appointment, shall have the same force and effect as if the appointee had been a member of the Court when such proceedings were taken and such appointee may participate in the continuing, hearing and determination of such appeal.

Power to
adjourn.

§ V. The Court may adjourn from time to time, as convenience may require, by the vote of a majority of the Judges in attendance upon any duly convened session of the Court. For any and all other purposes a quorum of the Court shall consist of six Judges, and the concurrence of six Judges, shall be necessary to pronounce a judgment.

Quorum.

CANON 32.

§ VI. From time to time the said Court shall elect one of its members to be President, who shall hold such office during the term for which he is chosen Judge, and also shall appoint a Presbyter of this Church to be Clerk, to serve during the pleasure of the Court.

Mode of selecting President and Clerk.

§ VII. From time to time the Court may appoint a Church Advocate with or without assistants, all of whom shall be communicants of the Church, to appear in behalf of the Church upon any appeal. The Church Advocate then shall be considered the party on one side and the accused the party on the other. The Court shall allow the accused to be heard in person, or by counsel of his own selection, provided every such counsel shall be a communicant of this Church.

Church Advocate to be appointed.

Rights of accused.

§ VIII. The Court may establish rules and procedure not inconsistent with the Constitution and Canons of this Church, with power to alter or rescind the same. The Court shall keep a record of all its proceedings.

Rules of procedure.

§ IX. Every hearing shall be public, if the accused shall so request.

Public trial may be demanded.

§ X. The necessary charges and expenses of the Church Advocate and of the Court of Review, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the General Convention on the order of the Presiding Bishop.

Expenses of Church Advocate and Court.

§ XI. The said Court of Review is vested with jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the determination of the Trial Court on the trial of a Bishop; and the determination of such Court shall be final unless modified or reversed by the determination of an ultimate Court of Appeal, established by the General Convention under the provisions of Article IX. of the Constitution.

Jurisdiction of Court.

CANON 33.

Of Appeals to the Court for the Review of the Trial of a Bishop.

Right of appeal.

§ I. A Bishop found guilty of any offence shall have the right to appeal from the judgment of the Trial Court to the Court for the Review of the Trial of a Bishop; and in the case of a Bishop presented for holding and teaching doctrine contrary to that held by this Church, the Church Advocate shall have a like right of appeal.

Notice of appeal.

§ II. Unless within sixty days from the date of entry of judgment in the Trial Court the appellant shall have given notice of the appeal, in writing, to said Court, to the party against whom the appeal is taken, and to the President of the Court for the Review of the Trial of a Bishop, assigning in said notice the reason of appeal, he shall be held to have waived the right of appeal, although in its discretion the Court for the Review of the Trial of a Bishop may entertain and hear an appeal not taken within such prescribed period.

Transcript of record to be laid before Court.

§ III. Upon notice of appeal being given, the Clerk of the Trial Court shall send to the Clerk of the Court for the Review of the Trial of a Bishop a transcript of the record, including all the evidence, certified by the President and Clerk of the said Court, and the Clerk shall lay the same before the Court at its next session.

Evidence.

§ IV. No oral testimony shall be heard by said Court, nor, except by permission of the said Court shall any new evidence be introduced in said hearing.

Power of Court to dispose of case.

§ V. The Court for the Review of the Trial of a Bishop may affirm or reverse any judgment brought before it on appeal, and may enter final judgment in the case, or may remit the same to the Trial Court

for a new trial, or for such further proceedings as the interests of justice may require; *Provided, however,* that if the accused shall have been found not guilty by the Trial Court upon any of the charges and specifications upon which he has been tried other than that of holding and teaching doctrine contrary to that held by this Church, the Court for the Review of the Trial of a Bishop shall have no power to reverse said findings; and, *Provided, further,* that sentence shall not be imposed upon a Bishop found guilty of holding and teaching doctrine contrary to that held by this Church unless and until the said findings shall have been approved by a vote of two-thirds of all the Bishops entitled to seats in the House of Bishops canonically assembled in the said House.

Proviso.

In doctrinal cases, finding of guilt must be approved by vote of two-thirds of all Bishops.

§ VI. If the Court for the Review of the Trial of a Bishop shall enter final judgment in the case, and if by said judgment the accused shall be found guilty of any of the charges or specifications upon which he has been tried, the Court for the Review of the Trial of a Bishop shall determine the sentence, which shall be either admonition, suspension as defined by the Canons of this Church, or deposition. Before sentence is passed the accused shall have the opportunity of being heard, if he have aught to say in excuse or palliation. The sentence shall be pronounced by the Presiding Bishop, who shall thereupon give the notices thereof required by Canon 31, § VII. [ii.]

Sentence.

§ VII. In case of appeal, all proceedings in the Trial Court shall be stayed until such appeal be dismissed by the Court for the Review of the Trial of a Bishop, or the said case be remitted by the said Court to the Trial Court. Should the appellant fail to prosecute his appeal before the said Court at the first session thereof, after the entry of the appeal, at

Stay of proceedings in Trial Court

CANON 34.

Dismissal of
appeal.

which the same could be heard, the appeal may be dismissed for want of prosecution. In case the said Court dismiss the appeal, the Clerk of the Court shall immediately give notice of such dismissal to the Trial Court.

Waiver of
appeal.

The appellant may waive his appeal at any time before a hearing thereon has begun before the Court for the Review of the Trial of a Bishop. After said hearing has begun, he may waive his appeal only with the consent of the said Court. In case the appeal is waived or dismissed, the Trial Court shall proceed as if no appeal had been taken.

CANON 34.

Of Courts of Review of the Trial of a Presbyter or
Deacon.

Constitution
of Court.

§ I. In each of the Provinces there shall be a Court of Review, which shall be composed of a Bishop therein, three Presbyters, canonically resident in one or other of the Dioceses or of the Missionary Districts within the Province, and three Lay communicants of the Church having domicile in the Province; two at least of said Lay communicants to be men learned in the law.

Mode of
choosing
Judges.

§ II. Each Provincial Synod shall triennially at its first meeting after the regular meeting of the General Convention elect the Judges of the Court of Review in the Province. The Synod shall prescribe the manner in which such Judges shall be elected. The persons so elected, except in case of death, resignation, refusal or inability to serve, and as hereinafter provided, shall continue to be members of the Court for the term of three years and until their successors shall be elected.

CANON 34.

The Bishop elected by the Synod shall be the Presiding Officer of the Court.

§ III. The several Courts of Review are vested with jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from decisions of Trial Courts, in Dioceses and Missionary Districts, on the trial of a Presbyter or Deacon in the cases hereinafter mentioned; *Provided, however,* that until after the establishment of an ultimate Court of Appeal as permitted by Article IX. of the Constitution, no Court of Review shall determine any question of doctrine, faith, or worship.

Jurisdiction
of Court.

§ IV. An appeal to the Court of Review of the Province within which a trial was had may be taken by the accused from a decision hereafter made of a Diocesan or Trial Court which sustains in whole or in part a charge of any canonical offence. Upon the written request of at least two Bishops of other jurisdictions within the Province, the Bishop or the Standing Committee of the Diocese or Missionary District within which a trial was had shall appeal from a decision hereafter made of a Trial Court acquitting the accused of a charge involving a question of doctrine, faith, or worship; *Provided, however,* that such appeal shall be on the question of the Church's doctrine, faith, or worship, and that the decision shall not be held to reverse the personal acquittal of the accused. But such an appeal by the Standing Committee can be taken only when there is a vacancy in the office of Bishop or in case the Bishop is unable to act. The Bishop of the jurisdiction within which a trial was had or (in case of his inability to act), the Standing Committee shall cause to be served on the accused against whom an adverse decision has been made by the Trial Court, written notice thereof. Within thirty days after the service of such notice the accused may appeal to the

Right of
appeal.

Of appeal in
questions of
doctrine, etc.

Proviso.

Notice of
appeal.

CANON 34.

Court of Review by serving a written notice of appeal on the Bishop or Standing Committee of the jurisdiction and a duplicate on the President of the Court. Such notice shall be subscribed by the appellant and shall briefly set forth the decision from which the appeal is taken and the grounds of the appeal. An appeal by the Bishop or Standing Committee (in the case herein authorized) may be taken by the service by the appellant of a similar notice upon the accused, and also upon the President of the Court, within thirty days after the decision from which the appeal is taken. If the trial was had in a Missionary District not specified in Canon 54, Section I., the appeal shall lie to the Court of the Province embracing the Diocese, the Constitution and Canons of which had been selected for the administration of such Missionary District.

Stay of proceedings in Trial Court.

§ V. In case of conviction by the Trial Court, the Bishop shall not proceed to sentence the accused before the expiration of thirty days after he shall have been notified of the decision of the Court, nor in case an appeal is taken shall sentence be pronounced pending the hearing and determination thereof. If the conviction be upon a charge of crime or immorality, the accused, pending the appeal, shall not exercise any ministerial function.

Suspension of accused in case of crime or immorality while appeal is pending.

What may come before the Court.

§ VI. An appeal shall be heard upon the record of the Trial Court. When an appeal shall have been taken, the Bishop or (in case of his inability to act) the Standing Committee of the Diocese or Missionary District wherein the trial was had, within thirty days after receiving notice of the appeal, shall transmit to the President of the Court of Review of the Province, a full and correct transcript of the record, proceedings, and decisions of the Trial Court, includ-

Transcript of record to be sent to President of Court of Review.

ing all the evidence taken upon the trial, duly certified by the Presiding Officer or Clerk of such Court. Except for the purpose of correcting the record, if defective, no new evidence shall be taken by the Court of Review.

§ VII. The President of the Court of Review of the Province having jurisdiction, within ninety days after the record shall have been received by him, shall appoint a time and place within such Province for the hearing of the appeal. At least thirty days prior to the day appointed, written notice of such time and place shall be given by him to the other members of the Court, and also to the accused, and to the Bishop and Standing Committee of the Diocese or Missionary District in which the trial was had.

Appointment of time and place for hearing appeal.

Notice to Court and to parties.

§ VIII. Notices may be served personally or by registered mail addressed to the person to be served, at his last place of residence. When the appeal is from the decision of a Trial Court in any Missionary District the notice required by Section VII. to be given to the accused shall be served at least three months prior to the day appointed for the hearing and the appellant shall have four months after the appeal is taken within which to serve and to deliver copies of the record as required by Section IX.

Service of notice.

§ IX. It shall be the duty of the appellant to procure a certified copy of the record of the trial, including the charges, evidence, decision or judgment, together with the notice of appeal, to be printed. Within sixty days after the appeal shall have been taken he shall serve two printed copies of the record and notice of appeal upon the opposite party, and shall deliver seven printed copies to the President of the Court for the use of the Judges. For reasons by him deemed sufficient, the President may dispense

Appellant to have record of Trial Court printed.

with the printing of the record, or of any portion thereof.

Organization of Court.
Appointment of Clerk.

§ X. At the time and place appointed, the Court shall organize, and may appoint a Clerk or Secretary, and proceed to hear the appeal; *Provided, however,* that at least six Judges, of whom the President of the Court shall be one, shall participate in the hearing. But the members present, if less than that number, may adjourn the Court from time to time, until the attendance of the requisite number shall be secured.

Quorum.

Relationships which disqualify a Judge.

§ XI. No person shall sit as a member of a Court of Review, on the hearing of an appeal, who is related to the accused either by affinity or consanguinity, in a direct ascending or descending line, or as brother, uncle, nephew, or first cousin, nor shall the Bishop, nor any Presbyter or Layman of the Diocese or Missionary District in which the trial was had be competent to sit on an appeal from the decision on such trial, nor any Presbyter or Layman who for any other reason upon objection made by either party is deemed by the other members of the Court to be disqualified.

What shall constitute a vacancy in Court.

§ XII. The death, permanent disability, resignation, or refusal to serve of any member of a Court of Review, shall constitute a vacancy in the Court. A resignation by the President of the Court shall be by a written notice sent to the President of the Provincial Synod. A resignation by a Presbyter or Layman, or his refusal to serve, shall be made by written notice to the President of the Court.

In case of death, disability or resignation of President of Court.

§ XIII. In case of death, permanent disability, removal from the Province, or resignation of the Bishop appointed as a member of the Court in any Province, or of his refusal to serve, the President of the Provincial Synod thereupon shall give written

CANON 34.

notice thereof to the Bishop senior by consecration in that Province. Thereupon the Bishop so notified shall become and shall continue to be a member of the Court until a new appointment shall be made. If, in a particular case, the Bishop appointed as a member of a Court shall be disqualified from sitting, or by reason of illness, or other cause, shall be unable to attend a session of the Court, he shall give written notice of such disqualifications or inability to the President of the Provincial Synod. Thereupon the President of the Provincial Synod shall notify the Bishops in that Province in the order of their seniority by consecration, and on the hearing of such appeal the Bishop finally notified shall act as the President of the Court. All the provisions of this Canon relating to a Bishop originally appointed as a member of the Court shall apply to any Bishop designated under this Section.

§ XIV. In case (1) a vacancy or vacancies shall exist in the membership of the Court of Review in any Province among the clerical or lay members originally chosen, or in case (2) one or more such members shall be disqualified or unable to sit in a particular case or at a particular session of the Court, the President of the Court, on being advised of the existence of such vacancy or vacancies, or of such disqualification or disability, shall appoint other Presbyters or Laymen residing in the Province to fill such vacancy or vacancies, or to sit as members of the Court. He shall give written notice to the person or persons appointed under this Section, and upon acceptance of the appointment, the person or persons so appointed shall become members of the Court for the unexpired term of the original appointees, or temporarily, as the case may be. All the provisions of this Canon relating to persons

In case of death, disability or resignation of other member of Court.

CANON 34.

originally appointed as members of the Court shall apply to persons appointed under this Section. And all proceedings which may have been taken in any case prior to such appointment under this Section or the preceding Section shall have the same force and effect as if the appointee had been a member of the Court when such proceedings were taken.

Power to adjourn.

§ XV. The Court may adjourn from time to time as convenience or necessity may require. The accused may appear and be heard in person or by counsel. Such counsel shall be a communicant of the Church. A Church Advocate may be appointed from time to time by the Bishop, or in case of his inability to act, by the Standing Committee of a Diocese or Missionary District in which the trial was had, to appear in behalf of the Church on any appeal. The Church Advocate shall be a communicant of the Church. The Court shall cause a full record to be kept of its proceedings.

Rights of accused.

Church Advocate.

Power of Court to dispose of case.

§ XVI. The Court may reverse or affirm, in whole or in part, the decision of the Trial Court, or, if in its opinion, justice shall so require, it may grant a new trial. If after having been duly notified, the appellant fail to appear, and no sufficient excuse be shown, the Court may dismiss the appeal for want of prosecution or it may proceed to hear and determine the appeal in his absence.

Concurrence of five members of Court necessary to pronounce judgment.

§ XVII. The concurrence of five members of a Court shall be necessary to pronounce a judgment. The judgment or decision of the Court shall be in writing, signed by the members of the Court uniting therein, and shall distinctly specify the grounds of the decision and shall be attached to the record. If the concurrence of five members cannot be obtained as provided, that fact shall be stated in the record, and the decision of the Trial Court shall stand as

Non-concurrence of Court affirms decision of Trial Court.

affirmed. Immediately after the determination of the appeal the President of the Court shall give notice thereof in writing to the accused and to the Bishop and the Standing Committee of the Diocese or Missionary District in which the trial was had. Upon the determination of the appeal, the original record upon which the appeal was heard, together with the record of the Court of Review, certified by the President and the Secretary or Clerk, shall be remitted to the Bishop or the Standing Committee of the jurisdiction in which the trial was had. But, if the decision involve a question of doctrine, faith, or worship, the record shall be retained by the President until the time for taking an appeal to the Court of Appeals shall have expired, and if no appeal shall then have been taken, as provided in the Canon creating such Court, he shall remit the record as in other cases. All records remitted as herein provided shall be deposited and be preserved among the archives of the jurisdiction to which they are sent.

Records to be remitted to Ecclesiastical Authority of trial jurisdiction.

§ XVIII. The Court shall not pronounce sentence on the affirmation of a conviction. When the appeal is so determined, the Bishop of the jurisdiction in which the trial was had, upon receipt of the record shall determine the sentence whether of admonition, suspension or deposition, as he shall deem proper, and shall pronounce the same in accordance with the provisions of Canon 40, § III.

Sentence.

§ XIX. The several Courts of Review may establish rules of procedure not inconsistent with the Constitution and Canons.

Rules of procedure.

§ XX. The expenses incurred by the Court or by its members, certified by the President, shall be a charge on the contingent fund of the General Convention, and shall be paid by the Treasurer thereof.

Expenses of Court.

CANON 35.

To provide for these and other necessary expenses, should the state of the treasury at any time before the next General Convention require it, the Treasurer of the General Convention and the Secretary of the House of Deputies are authorized to assess each Diocese one dollar for each Clergyman canonically resident; and the fund thus secured shall be added to the contingent fund in the hands of the Treasurer.

In case of emergency.

Provided, however, that in case of emergency, the Presiding Bishop, the President of the House of Deputies, the Secretary of the House of Deputies, the Treasurer of the General Convention and the Chairman of the Committee on Expenses, or a majority of them, shall have authority to levy such additional assessment, not to exceed three dollars for each Bishop, Presbyter and Deacon canonically resident in such Diocese as recorded in the Journal of General Convention last preceding, to help defray the expenses of the General Convention, as and whenever in their judgment such additional assessment shall be necessary. They or a majority of them shall also have authority to determine when an emergency exists.

Repeal of inconsistent Canons.

§ XXI. All Canons or parts of Canons inconsistent with this Canon are hereby repealed.

CANON 35.

Of a Minister in any Diocese or Missionary District Chargeable with Offence in Another.

The Ecclesiastical Authority to give notice of the same.

§ I. If a Minister belonging to any Diocese or Missionary District shall have conducted himself in any other Diocese or Missionary District in such a way as to be liable to presentment under the provisions of Canon 28, the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof shall give notice of the same to the Eccle-

siastical Authority where he is canonically resident, exhibiting, with the information given, reasonable ground for presuming its truth. If the Ecclesiastical Authority, after due notice given, shall omit, for the space of three months, to proceed against the offending Minister, or shall request the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District in which the offence or offences are alleged to have been committed, to proceed against him, it shall be within the power of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District, within which the offence or offences are alleged to have been committed, to institute proceedings according to the mode provided by the said Diocese or Missionary District.

§ II. If a Minister shall come temporarily into any Diocese or Missionary District, under the imputation of having elsewhere been guilty of any of the offences within the provisions of Canon 28, or if any Minister, while sojourning in any Diocese or Missionary District, shall so offend, the Bishop, upon probable cause, may admonish such Minister and inhibit him from officiating in said Diocese or Missionary District. And if, after such inhibition, the said Minister so officiate, the Bishop shall give notice to all the Ministers and Congregations in said Diocese or Missionary District, that the officiating of said Minister is inhibited; and like notice shall be given to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District to which the said Minister belongs, and to the Recorder. And such inhibition shall continue in force until the Bishop of the first-named Diocese or Missionary District be satisfied of the innocence of the said Minister, or until he be acquitted on trial.

§ III. The provisions of the last Section shall apply to Ministers ordained in foreign lands by

Minister of other Diocese charged with misdemeanor may be inhibited from officiating.

In case of Ministers from foreign countries.

CANON 36.

Bishops in communion with this Church; but in such case notice of the inhibition shall be given to the Bishop from whose jurisdiction the Minister shall appear to have come, and also to all the Bishops exercising jurisdiction in this Church, and to the Recorder.

CANON 36.

Of Renunciation of the Ministry.

Order of
proceedings.

§ I. If any Minister of this Church not under presentment shall declare, in writing, to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District in which he is canonically resident, his renunciation of the Ministry of this Church, and his desire to be removed therefrom, it shall be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority to record the declaration and request so made. The Bishop, being satisfied that the person so declaring is not amenable for any canonical offence, and that his renunciation of the Ministry is not occasioned by foregoing misconduct or irregularity, but is voluntary and for causes, assigned or known, which do not effect his moral character, shall defer formal action upon the declaration for three months, and meanwhile shall lay the matter before the clerical members of the Standing Committee (or of the Council of Advice), and with their advice and consent he may pronounce that such renunciation is accepted, and that the Minister is released from the obligations of the Ministerial office, and that he is deprived of the gifts and spiritual authority as a Minister of God's Word and Sacraments conferred on him in his Ordination. He shall also declare in pronouncing and recording such action that it was for causes which do not affect the man's moral character, and shall, if desired, give a certificate to this effect to the person so removed from the

CANON 37.

Ministry. In all other cases of Renunciation of the Ministry, where there may be a question of foregoing misconduct or irregularity, the Bishop shall not pronounce sentence of Deposition save with the consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese or the Council of Advice of the Missionary District. The Bishop shall give due notice of every such Removal or Deposition from the Ministry, in the form in which the same is recorded, and in accordance with the provisions of Canon 40, Section III.

§ II. If a Minister making the aforesaid declaration of renunciation of his Ministry be under presentment for any canonical offence, or if he shall have been placed on trial for the same, the Ecclesiastical Authority to whom such declaration is made, shall not consider or act upon such declaration until after the said presentment shall have been dismissed, or the said trial shall have been concluded and sentence, if any, pronounced. If the Ecclesiastical Authority, to whom such declaration is made shall have ground to suppose that the person making the same is liable to presentment for any canonical offence, such person may, in the discretion of the said Ecclesiastical Authority, be placed upon trial for such offence, notwithstanding such declaration of renunciation of the Ministry.

Renunciation
under
liability to
presentment.

CANON 37.

Of the Abandonment of the Communion of this Church by a Bishop.

§ I. If a Bishop abandon the communion of this Church, either by an open renunciation of the Doctrine, Discipline, or Worship of the Church, or by formal admission into any religious body not in communion with the same, or in any other manner, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee of the

Facts to be
certified by
Standing
Committee.

CANON 38.

Suspension
of Bishop.

Diocese or the Council of Advice of the Missionary District of said Bishop to certify the fact to the Presiding Bishop, and with such certificate to send a statement of the acts or declarations which show such abandonment, which certificate and statement shall be recorded by the Presiding Bishop. The Presiding Bishop, with the consent of the three Bishops next in seniority, shall then suspend the said Bishop from the exercise of his Office and Ministry until such time as the House of Bishops shall investigate the matter.

May demand
a trial before
deposition.

§ II. The Presiding Bishop shall forthwith give notice to the said Bishop of such suspension, and that unless he shall, within six months, make declaration that the facts alleged in said certificate are false, and shall demand a trial, he will be liable to deposition from the Ministry. And if such declaration be not made within six months, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Presiding Bishop to convene the House of Bishops to consider the case; and if the said House, by a majority of the whole number of Bishops entitled to vote, shall give their consent, the Presiding Bishop shall depose the said Bishop from the Ministry, and pronounce and record in the presence of two or more Bishops, that he has been so deposed.

CANON 38.

Of the Abandonment of the Communion of this Church
by a Presbyter or Deacon.

Standing
Committee to
certify the
Bishop of the
fact.

§ I. If any Presbyter or Deacon shall, without availing himself of the provisions of Canon 36 abandon the communion of this Church, by an open renunciation of the Doctrine, Discipline, or Worship of this Church, or by a formal admission into

CANON 39.

any religious body not in communion with the same, or in any other way, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee of the Diocese or the Council of Advice of the Missionary District in which the said Presbyterian or Deacon is canonically resident to certify the fact to the Bishop, or, if there be no Bishop, to the Bishop of an adjacent Diocese or Missionary District, *and with such certificate to send a statement of the acts or declarations which show such abandonment; which certificate and statement shall be recorded, and shall be taken and deemed by the Ecclesiastical Authority as an equivalent to a renunciation of the Ministry by the Minister himself; and the said Bishop shall then suspend the said Minister for six months. Notice shall then be given by the said Bishop to the Minister so suspended that, unless he shall within six months transmit to the Bishop a retraction of such acts, or make declaration that the facts alleged in said certificate are false, he will be deposed from the Ministry.

§ II. If such retraction or declaration be not made within six months, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Bishop to depose the said Minister from the Ministry, and to pronounce and record, in the presence of two or more Presbyters, that he has been so deposed.

Deposition
after six
months.

CANON 39.

**Of a Minister Absenting Himself from his Diocese, or
Abandoning the Work of the Ministry.**

If a Minister shall have been absent for more than two years from the Diocese or Missionary District in which he is canonically resident without having

If without
satisfactory
reasons, to
be presented
for trial.

CANON 40.

given reasons satisfactory to the Bishop thereof; or if he shall engage in any secular calling or business without the consent of such Bishop, and shall refuse to engage in the work of the Ministry at the call of his Bishop, coupled with reasonable provision for his support, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee of the Diocese or the Council of Advice of the Missionary District, or of any two Presbyters of the same jurisdiction, the case being brought to their attention by the written statement of the Bishop, to present the offending Minister for trial for violation of his Ordination vows.

CANON 40.

Of Sentences.

Terms and time of suspension to be specified.

§ I. Whenever the penalty of suspension shall be inflicted on a Bishop, Priest, or Deacon, in this Church, the sentence shall specify on what terms or conditions, and at what time the penalty shall cease.

§ II. Whenever a Minister is deposed from the Sacred Ministry, he is deposed therefrom entirely, and not from a higher to a lower Order in the same.

Time, how pronounced.

§ III. Whenever a canonical sentence is to be pronounced, the Bishop of the jurisdiction in which the trial was had, shall appoint a time and place for pronouncing such sentence, and shall cause a notice thereof in writing to be served on the accused personally, or by registered mail, at least thirty days before the time appointed. If the sentence to be pronounced be deposition, the Bishop acting in the matter shall pronounce and record the same in the presence of two or more Presbyters. In case the accused Clergyman confesses the truth

Notice to be given of deposition.

of the charges made against him, and in writing waives the right to a trial and submits himself to disciplinary action, the Bishop may, in his discretion, proceed at once to pronounce sentence. But before the time so appointed for sentence, opportunity shall be given to the accused to show cause, if any, why sentence should not be pronounced and to offer any matter in excuse or palliation for the consideration of the Bishop. In case the Bishop of the jurisdiction is disqualified, or if there be no Bishop, the Standing Committee of the Diocese shall designate another Bishop, who shall proceed to pronounce sentence. It shall be lawful for the Bishop of the jurisdiction, or for such acting Bishop, in his discretion, to pronounce a lesser sentence than that adjudged by the Court. After a Presbyter or Deacon shall have been convicted by a trial Court of a crime or immorality rendering him liable to a canonical sentence, the Bishop of the Diocese shall have the right to suspend him from all public ministrations. Such suspension to continue until a final judgment upon the case. When the sentence is of a suspension or deposition, the Bishop who pronounces the same shall, without delay, give notice thereof, in writing, to every Minister and Vestry in the Diocese or Missionary District in which the trial was had; to all the Bishops of the Church, and where there is no Bishop, to the Standing Committee of the Diocese, or to the Council of Advice of the Missionary District, as the case may be; to the Recorder, and to the Secretary of the House of Bishops, who shall deposit and preserve such notice among the archives of the House. The notice shall specify under what Canon the said Minister has been suspended or deposed.

Bishop may pronounce lesser sentence.

Bishop may suspend after conviction.

CANON 41.

Of the Remission or Modification of Judicial Sentences.

In case of
a Bishop.

Proviso.

§ I. The House of Bishops may remit and terminate any judicial sentence which may have been imposed upon a Bishop, or modify the same so far as to designate a precise period of time, or other specific contingency, on the occurrence of which such sentence shall utterly cease, and be of no further force or effect; *Provided*, that no such remission or modification shall be made except at a meeting of the House of Bishops, during the session of some General Convention, or at a special meeting of the said House, which shall be convened by the Presiding Bishop on the application of any five Bishops, three months' notice, in writing, of the time, place and object of the meeting being given to each Bishop; *Provided*, also, that such remission or modification be assented to by not less than a majority of the whole number entitled at the time to seats in the House of Bishops; and *Provided*, that nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or alter the provisions of Canon 40.

In case of
another
Minister.

§ II. A Bishop of this Church may, for reasons which he shall deem sufficient, remit and terminate any sentence of deposition or removal pronounced in his jurisdiction upon a Minister; but he shall exercise this power only upon the following conditions:

(a) That he shall act with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Standing Committee.

(b) That he shall submit his proposed action, with his reasons therefor, to the judgment of five of the Bishops of this Church, whose Dioceses or

Missionary Districts are nearest to his own, and shall receive in writing, from at least four of the said Bishops, their approval of the said remission, and their consent thereto.

(c) That before remitting such sentence, he shall require the person to be restored to the Ministry to subscribe to the declaration required in Article VIII. of the Constitution.

§ III. In case such person was deposed for abandoning the communion of this Church, or, having been deposed by reason of his renunciation of the Ministry of this Church, or for other cause. he have also abandoned its communion, the Bishop before granting such remission, shall be satisfied that such person has lived in lay communion with this church for three years next preceding his application for such remission.

The case of one deposed for abandoning the communion of the Church.

§ IV. In case the person applying for such remission shall be domiciled beyond the Diocese or Missionary District in which he was deposed, the Bishop, before granting such remission, shall be furnished with written evidence of the approval of such application by the Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary District in which such person is domiciled.

If residing out of the Diocese, his application to have the approval of the Ecclesiastical Authority where he lives.

§ V. Whenever a Bishop shall remit and terminate any sentence of deposition, he shall, without delay, give due notice thereof under his own hand, sending said notice in a sealed envelope to the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese and Missionary District of this Church and to the Recorder, giving, with the full name of the person restored, the date of the deposition and the Order of the Ministry to which he is restored.

Bishop to give notice of remission of sentence.

CANON 42.

Of the Dissolution of the Pastoral Relation.

Rector not to resign without consent of Vestry, nor to be removed against his will.

§ I. A Rector may not resign his Parish without the consent of the said Parish, or its Vestry, or its Trustees, whichever may be authorized to act in the premises, nor may any Rector or Minister canonically or lawfully elected and in charge of any Parish be removed therefrom by said Parish, Vestry, or Trustees, against his will, except as hereinafter provided.

Mode of settling differences.

§ II. If for any urgent reason a Rector or Minister as aforesaid, or the Parish committed to his charge, its Vestry or Trustees, shall desire a separation and dissolution of the pastoral relation, and the parties be not agreed respecting such separation and dissolution, notice in writing may be given by either party to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District. The Bishop, in case the difference be not settled by his godly judgment, or if he decline to consider the case without counsel, may ask the advice and consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese or of the Council of Advice of the Missionary District, and, proceeding with its aid and counsel, shall be the ultimate arbiter and judge. If the Diocese or Missionary District be vacant, the Ecclesiastical Authority shall select a Bishop of an adjacent Diocese or Missionary District to act as the Bishop, and with like force and effect. The judgment shall be either that the pastoral relation between the parties shall cease and determine at a time and upon terms therein specified, or that the said relation shall not be terminated; and it shall be the duty of both parties to submit to and abide by such judgment. In the event of either party refusing to abide by such judgment, the penalty for such

CANON 43.

refusal and the further proceedings in the case shall be those provided by the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese or Missionary District in which such Parish is situated.

§ III. In case of the regular and canonical dissolution of the connection between a Rector or Minister and his Parish, under this Canon, the Ecclesiastical Authority shall direct the Secretary of the Convention to record the same.

Dissolution of pastoral relation to be recorded by Secretary of Convention.

§ IV. This Canon shall not apply in any Diocese or Missionary District which has made, or shall hereafter make, provision by Canon upon this subject, nor in contravention of any right of any Rector, Minister, Parish, Congregation, or Vestry under the law of the Civil Authority.

This Canon not to apply in Diocese or Missionary District where other provision is made.

CANON 43.

Of the Solemnization of Matrimony.

§ I. Ministers of this Church shall be careful to secure the observance of the law of the State governing the civil contract of marriage in the place where the service shall be performed.

Legal requirements.

§ II. [i.] No Minister shall solemnize a marriage except in the presence of at least two witnesses.

Presence of witnesses required.

[ii.] Every Minister shall without delay formally record in the proper register the name, age and residence of each party. Such record shall be signed by the Minister who solemnizes the marriage, and, if practicable, by the married parties, and by at least two witnesses of the marriage.

Marriages to be recorded in Register.

§ III. No Minister, knowingly after due inquiry, shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has

Marriage of a divorced person is prohibited.

been or is the husband or the wife of any other person then living, from whom he or she has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage. Nor shall it be lawful for any member of this Church to enter upon a marriage when either of the contracting parties is the husband or the wife of any other person then living from whom he or she has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage. But this Canon shall not be held to apply to the innocent party in a divorce for adultery; *Provided*, that before the application for such remarriage a period of not less than one year shall have elapsed, after the granting of such divorce; and that satisfactory evidence touching the facts in the case, including a copy of the Court's Decree, and Record, if practicable, with proof that the defendant was personally served or appeared in the action, be laid before the Ecclesiastical Authority, and such Ecclesiastical Authority, having taken legal advice thereon, shall have declared in writing that in his judgment the case of the applicant conforms to the requirements of this Canon; and *Provided, further*, that it shall be within the discretion of any Minister to decline to solemnize any marriage.

Exception.

Proviso.

Minister may decline to officiate.

Reference of doubtful cases to the Bishop before admission to the Sacraments.

Proviso.

§ IV. If any Minister of this Church shall have cause to think that a person desirous of being admitted to Holy Baptism, or to Confirmation, or to the Holy Communion, has been married otherwise than as the Word of God and discipline of his Church allow, such Minister, before receiving such person to these ordinances, shall refer the case to the Bishop for his godly judgment thereupon; *Provided, however*, that no Minister, shall in any case refuse these ordinances to a penitent person in imminent danger of death.

CANON 44.

Of Regulations Respecting the Laity.

§ I. [i.] A communicant in good standing, removing from one Parish or Congregation to another, shall be entitled to receive and shall procure from the Rector or Minister of the Parish or Congregation of his or her last residence, or, if there be no Rector or Minister, from one of the Wardens, a certificate stating that he or she is duly registered or enrolled as a communicant in the Parish or Congregation from which he or she desires to be transferred, and the Rector or Minister or Warden of the Parish or Congregation to which such communicant may remove shall enroll him or her as a communicant when such certificate is presented, or, on failure to produce such certificate through no fault of such communicant, upon other evidence of his or her being such a communicant, sufficient in the judgment of said Rector or Minister. Notice of such enrolment in such Parish or Congregation to which such communicant shall have removed, shall be sent by the Rector or Minister thereof to the Rector of the Parish from which the communicant is removed.

Removal of
communicants.

[ii.] Any communicant of any Church in communion with this Church, shall be entitled to the benefit of this Section so far as the same can be made applicable.

[iii.] It shall be the duty of the Rector, or Minister of every Parish or Congregation, learning of the removal of any member of his Parish or Congregation to another Cure, without having secured a letter of transfer, as herein provided, to transmit to the Minister of such Cure a letter of advice informing him thereof.

Repulsion of
communicants.

§ II. When a person to whom the Sacraments of the Church shall have been refused, or who has been repelled from the Holy Communion under the Rubrics, shall lodge a complaint with the Bishop, it shall be the duty of the Bishop, unless he see fit to require the person to be admitted or restored because of the insufficiency of the cause assigned by the Minister, to institute such an inquiry as may be directed by the Canons of the Diocese or Missionary District, and should no such Canon exist, the Bishop shall proceed according to such principles of law and equity as will insure an impartial decision, but no Minister of this Church shall be required to admit to the Sacraments a person so refused or repelled, without the written direction of the Bishop.

The Sacraments shall not be refused in any case to a penitent person at the point to die.

CANON 45.

Of Translations of the Bible.

Versions
authorized to
be read in
Church.

The Lessons at Morning and Evening Prayer shall be read from the translation of the Holy Scriptures, commonly known as the King James or Authorized Version (which is the Standard Bible of this Church), including the Marginal Readings authorized for use by the General Convention of 1901, or from the translation commonly known as the Revised Version, either in its English or its American form.

CANON 46.

Of the Standard Book of Common Prayer.

What the
Standard is.

§ I. The copy of the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the

United States of America, together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, the Form of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating Bishops, Priests and Deacons, the Form of Consecration of a Church or Chapel, and an Office of Institution of Ministers, and Articles of Religion, accepted by the General Convention of this Church, in the year of our Lord, 1892, and authenticated by the signatures of the Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the two Houses of General Convention, and by the signatures of the members of the Joint Committee charged with the duty of preparing and submitting to the Convention a Standard Prayer Book, is hereby declared to be the Standard Book of *Common Prayer of this Church.

§ II. All copies of the Book of Common Prayer to be hereafter made and published shall conform to this standard, and shall agree therewith in paging, and, as far as it is possible, in all other matters of typographical arrangement, except that the Rubrics may be printed either in red or black, and that page numbers shall be set against the several headings in the Table of Contents. The requirement of uniformity in paging shall apply only to that portion of the book which begins with the Order for the Daily Morning Prayer, and ends with the Psalter, and shall not extend to editions smaller than those known as 32mo, or to editions noted for music.

All copies to conform to it.

§ III. In case any typographical inaccuracy shall be found in the Standard Book of Common Prayer, its correction may be ordered by a joint resolution of any General Convention, and notice of such correction shall be communicated by the Custodian to the Ecclesiastical Authority of each Diocese of this Church, and to actual publishers of the Book of Common Prayer.

How inaccuracies may be corrected.

CANON 47.

Copies of Standard to be sent to Dioceses.

§ IV. Folio copies of the Standard Book of Common Prayer, duly authenticated, as in the case of the Standard Book, shall be sent to the Ecclesiastical Authority of each Diocese and Missionary District in trust for the use thereof, and for reference and appeal in questions as to the authorized formularies of this Church.

All editions must be authorized.

§ V. No copy or edition of the Book of Common Prayer shall be made, printed, published, or used as of authority in this Church, unless it contain the authorization of the Custodian of the Standard Book of Common Prayer, certifying that he or some person appointed by him has compared the said copy, or edition with the said Standard, or a certified copy thereof, and that it conforms thereto.

Appointment of Custodian.

§ VI. The appointment of the Custodian of the Standard Book of Common Prayer shall be made by a nomination of the House of Bishops, confirmed by the House of Deputies. He shall hold office until his successor is appointed, and any vacancy occurring during the recess of the General Convention may be provisionally filled by the appointment of the Presiding Bishop. It shall be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority of any Diocese or Missionary District in which any unauthorized edition of the Book of Common Prayer, or any part or parts thereof, shall be published or circulated, to give public notice that the said edition is not of authority in this Church.

CANON 47.

Of the Authorization of Special Forms of Service.

When special forms may be authorized for congregation worshipping in a foreign language.

In any Congregation, worshipping in other than the English language, which shall have placed itself under the oversight of a Bishop of this Church, it

shall be lawful to use a form of service in such language; *Provided*, that such form of service shall have previously been approved by the Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary District, until such time as an authorized edition of the Book of Common Prayer in such language shall be set forth by the authority of the General Convention; and *Provided, further*, that no Bishop shall license any such form of service until he shall first have been satisfied that the same is in accordance with the doctrine and worship of this Church; nor in any case shall such form of service be used for the ordination or consecration of Bishops, Priests, or Deacons.

CANON 48.

Of the Due Celebration of Sundays.

All persons within this Church shall celebrate and keep the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, by regular participation in the public worship of the Church, by hearing the Word of God read and taught, and by other acts of devotion and works of charity, using all godly and sober conversation.

The Lord's
Day to be
observed.

CANON 49. .

Of the Music of the Church.

It shall be the duty of every Minister to appoint for use in his Congregation hymns or anthems from those authorized by the Rubric, and, with such assistance as he may see fit to employ from persons skilled in music, to give order concerning the tunes to be sung in his Church. It shall be his especial duty to suppress all light and unseemly music, and all irreverence in the performance.

Hymns, etc.
to be
appointed.

CANON 50.

Of the Consecration of Churches.

No Church to be consecrated until fully paid for.

§ I. No Church or Chapel shall be consecrated until the Bishop shall have been sufficiently certified that the building and the ground on which it is erected have been fully paid for, and are free from lien or other encumbrance; and also that such building and ground are secured from the danger of alienation, either in whole or in part, from those who profess and practice the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church, except in the cases provided in §§ II. and III. of this Canon.

Vestry not to encumber or alienate without consent of Bishop and Standing Committee.

§ II. It shall not be lawful for any Vestry, Trustees, or other body authorized by laws of any State or Territory to hold property for any Diocese, Parish, or Congregation, to encumber or alienate any consecrated Church or Chapel, or any Church or Chapel which has been used solely for Divine Service, belonging to the Parish or Congregation which they represent, without the previous consent of the Bishop, acting with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

No Church to be taken down or applied to any common uses without same consent.

§ III. No consecrated Church or Chapel shall be removed, taken down, or otherwise disposed of for any worldly or common use, without the previous consent of the Bishop, acting with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

CANON 51.

Of the General Convention.

Of the organizing of the House of Deputies.

§ I. [i.] At the time and place appointed for the meeting of the General Convention, the Secretary of the House of Deputies, or, in his absence, one of the Assistant Secretaries, in the order of their appointment, or, in the absence of all, the person appointed as hereinafter provided by the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the General Con-

vention is to meet, shall call to order the members present, and record the names of those whose testimonials, in due form, shall have been presented to him, which record shall be *prima facie* evidence that the persons whose names are therein recorded are entitled to seats. If there be a quorum present, by the record, the Secretary shall so declare, and the House shall proceed to organize by the election by ballot of a President from the members of the House, and of a Secretary, and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to an election. As soon as a President and Secretary have been elected, a committee shall be appointed to wait upon the House of Bishops, and inform them of the organization of the House of Deputies, and of its readiness to proceed to business.

[ii.] In order to aid the Secretary in preparing the record specified in clause [i.], it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Convention of every Diocese to forward to him, as soon as may be practicable, a copy of the latest Journal of the Diocesan Convention, together with a certified copy of the testimonials of members aforesaid. He shall also forward a duplicate copy of such testimonials to the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the General Convention is next to meet.

Testimonials
of Deputies
and Diocesan
Journals to
be sent to
the Secretary.

[iii.] The Secretary shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the House; record them, with all reports, in a book provided for that purpose; preserve the Journals and Records of the House; deliver them to the Registrar, as hereinafter provided, and perform such other duties as may be directed by the House. He may, with the approval of the House, appoint Assistant Secretaries, and the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries shall continue in office until the organization of the next General Convention, and

Secretary to
keep minutes,
etc.

Appointment of Secretary in case of vacancy during recess.

until their successors be chosen. If, during the recess of the General Convention, a vacancy should occur in the office of Secretary, the duties thereof shall devolve upon the senior Assistant Secretary; or, if there be none, a Secretary shall be appointed by the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the General Convention is next to meet.

Notices of Amendments to the Constitution and of the Book of Common Prayer.

[iv.] It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the House of Deputies, whenever any alteration of the Book of Common Prayer or of the Constitution is proposed, or any other subject submitted to the consideration of the several Diocesan Conventions, to give notice thereof to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Church in every Diocese and Missionary District, as well as to the Secretary of the Convention of every Diocese, and written evidence that the foregoing requirement has been complied with shall be presented by him to the General Convention at its next Session. All such notices shall be sent by registered mail, return receipts being required. He shall notify each Diocesan Secretary that it is his duty to make known such proposed alterations of the Book of Common Prayer, and of the Constitution, and such other subjects, to the Convention of his Diocese at its next meeting, and to certify to the Secretary of the House of Deputies that such action has been taken by him.

Secretary and Treasurer entitled to seats not votes.

[v.] The Secretary of the House of Deputies and the Treasurer of the General Convention shall be entitled to seats upon the floor of the House, and, with the consent of the President, they may speak on the subjects of their respective offices.

Rules and Orders of the House of Deputies.

[vi.] At the meetings of the House of Deputies the Rules and Orders of the previous meeting shall be in force until they are amended or repealed by the House.

CANON 51.

§ II. [i.] The right of calling special meetings of the General Convention shall be vested in the Bishops. The Presiding Bishop shall issue the summons for such meetings, designating the time and place thereof, with the consent, or on the requisition, of a majority of the Bishops, expressed to him in writing.

Special meetings.

[ii.] The Deputies elected to the preceding General Convention shall be the Deputies at such special meetings of the General Convention, except in those cases in which other Deputies shall have been chosen in the meantime by any of the Diocesan Conventions, and then such other Deputies shall represent in the special meeting of the General Convention the Church of the Diocese in which they have been chosen.

Deputies to special Conventions.

[iii.] Any vacancy in the representation of any Diocese caused by the death, absence or inability of any Deputy, shall be supplied either temporarily or permanently in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Diocese, or, in the absence of any such provision, by appointment by the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese. During such periods as shall be stated in the certificate issued to him by the appointing power, the Provisional Deputy so appointed shall possess and shall be entitled to exercise the power and authority of the Deputy in place of whom he shall have been designated.

Vacancies. how supplied.

Provisional Deputies.

§ III. [i.] The House of Deputies, upon the nomination of the House of Bishops, shall elect a Presbyter, to be known as the Registrar of the General Convention, whose duty it shall be to receive all Journals, files, papers, reports and other documents or articles that are, or shall become, the property of either House of the General Convention; to arrange, label, index, and put them in order, and to provide for the safe keeping of the same in some fire-proof, accessible place of deposit, and to hold the

Registrar to keep papers.

CANON 51.

same under such regulations as the General Convention may, from time to time, provide.

Registrar to keep records of consecrations.

[ii.] It shall also be the duty of the said Registrar to procure a suitable book, and to enter therein the record of the ordinations and consecrations of all the Bishops of this Church, designating accurately the time and place of the same, with the names of the consecrating Bishops, and of others present and assisting; to have the same authenticated in the fullest manner practicable; and to take care for the similar record and authentication of all future ordinations and consecrations of Bishops in this Church. Due notice of the time and place of such ordinations and consecrations shall be given by the Presiding Bishop to the Registrar; and thereupon it shall be his duty to attend such ordinations and consecrations, either in person or by Deputy.

Registrar to prepare Letters of Consecration.

[iii.] He shall prepare, in such form as the House of Bishops shall prescribe the Letters of Ordination and Consecration in duplicate; and he shall have the same immediately signed and sealed by the ordaining and consecrating Bishops, and by such other Bishops assisting as may be practicable; and he shall deliver to the newly consecrated Bishop one of the said Letters, and shall carefully file the other among the papers in his custody, and make a minute thereof in his book of record.

Historiographer.

[iv.] The Registrar shall also be Historiographer, unless in any case the House of Bishops shall make a separate nomination; and in this event the House of Deputies shall confirm the nomination.

Expenses of Registrar.

[v.] The necessary expenses incurred under this Section shall be paid by the Treasurer of the General Convention.

Journals and papers to be delivered to Registrar.

[vi.] It shall be the duty of the Secretaries of both Houses, within six months after the adjournment

of the General Convention, to deliver to the Registrar the manuscript minutes of the proceedings of both Houses, together with the Journals, files, papers, reports, and all other documents of either House. The manuscript Minutes of both Houses shall remain filed until after the adjournment of the Second Convention following that at which such Minutes shall have been taken; *Provided, however*, that any part of such Minutes, for any reason unpublished in the Journal, shall remain filed in the Archives. The Secretary of the House of Deputies shall also deliver to the Registrar, when not otherwise expressly directed, all the Journals, files, papers, reports, and other documents specified in Canon 52. The Secretaries shall require the Registrar to give them receipts for the Journals and other papers delivered to him.

[vii.] In the case of a vacancy in the office of Registrar, the Presiding Bishop shall appoint a Registrar, who shall hold office until the next General Convention.

Appointment of Registrar in case of vacancy during recess.

§ IV. [i.] The House of Deputies, upon nomination of the House of Bishops, shall elect a Recorder, whose duty it shall be to continue the List of Ordinations and keep a List of the Clergy in regular standing, corrected to the first day of September, in each year, and furnish a certified copy of the same to any applicant at his expense.

Recorder, his duties.

[ii.] It shall be the duty of the Secretary of every Diocese, Missionary District and the Convocation of American Churches in Europe, to forward to the Recorder on or before the first day of September in each and every year a report giving (1) the names of the Clergy canonically resident therein on the fifteenth day of June in that year with their several charges, etc.; (2) the names of the Clergy licensed

Data and Statistics to be sent to Recorder.

by the Bishop to officiate, but not yet transferred; (3) the names of all persons connected with the Diocese, District or Convocation who have been ordered Deacons or Priests during the preceding year, with the date and place of ordination and the name of the Bishop ordaining; (4) the names of the Clergy of the Diocese, District or Convocation, who have died during the year, with the date and place of death; (5) the names of the Clergy who have been received during the year, with the date of their reception and the name of the Diocese, District or Convocation from which received, and, in the case of Clergy not received from a Diocese, District or Convocation of this Church, the date and place of ordination and the name of the Bishop ordaining; (6) the names of the Clergy who have been transferred during the year, with the dates of the Letters Dimissory and of their acceptance, and the name of the Diocese, District, or Convocation to which transferred; (7) the names of the Clergy who have been suspended during the year, with the date and ground of suspension; (8) the names of the Clergy who have been deposed during the year, with the date, place and ground of deposition; (9) the names of Deaconesses canonically resident on the fifteenth day of June in that year. The Recorder shall not give out for publication the grounds of suspension and deposition.

[iii.] The necessary expenses incurred under this Section by the Recorder, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the General Convention.

[iv.] In case of a vacancy in the office of Recorder, the Presiding Bishop shall appoint a Recorder, who shall hold office until the next General Convention.

§ V. At every triennial meeting of the General Convention a Treasurer shall be chosen, who shall

Treasurer,
his duties.

remain in office until the next stated Convention, and until a successor be appointed. It shall be his duty to receive and disburse all moneys collected under the authority of the Convention, and of which the collection and disbursement shall not otherwise be prescribed; and to invest, from time to time, such surplus funds as he may have on hand. His account shall be rendered triennially to the Convention, and shall be audited by a Committee acting under its authority. In case of a vacancy in the office, the Presiding Bishop and the last President of the House of Deputies shall appoint a Treasurer, who shall hold office until another appointment be made by the Convention.

§ VI. In order that the contingent expenses of the General Convention may be defrayed, it shall be the duty of the several Diocesan Conventions to forward to the Treasurer of the General Convention, on the first Monday in September immediately preceding the meeting of the General Convention, five dollars for each Bishop, Presbyter, and Deacon canonically resident in such Diocese as recorded in the Journal of the General Convention last preceding. A new Diocese not recorded in the last Journal shall furnish the Treasurer prior to the first of September as above stated, a list of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons canonically resident in such Diocese, and said list shall be the same as furnished in their report to the House of Deputies.

Expenses of
General
Convention.

§ VII. The Treasurer of the General Convention shall have authority to borrow, in behalf and in the name of the General Convention, with the approval of the Presiding Bishop, such a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars per annum, as in his judgment may be necessary to help defray the expenses of the General Convention; *Provided*, that the total amount

of the indebtedness in this Section shall at no time exceed ten thousand dollars.

§ VIII. The Treasurer shall give a bond conditioned on the faithful performance of his duties. The amount thereof and the terms on which the same shall be given shall be subject to the approval of the Presiding Bishop, the expense of such bond to be paid by the General Convention.

§ IX. The Treasurer shall submit to the General Convention at each regular meeting thereof a detailed budget for which he proposes to request appropriations for the ensuing triennium. He shall have power to expend all sums of money covered by this budget, subject to such provisions of the Canons as shall be applicable.

CANON 52.

Of the Mode of Securing an Accurate View of the State of this Church.

§ I. A report of every Parish and other congregation of this Church shall be prepared annually for the year ending December 31st preceding, upon the blank form adopted by the General Convention, and shall be sent not later than February 1st to the Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary District, or, where there is no Bishop, to the Secretary of the Diocese or District. In every Parish the preparation and delivery of this report shall be the joint duty of the Rector and Vestry, and in every other congregation the duty of the Minister in charge thereof. This report shall include the following information: (1) the number of baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and burials during the year; the total number of baptized persons and communicants at the time of the report; and for all purposes the number of members of the Church shall be deemed to be the number of bap-

Ministers to
make annual
reports to
Bishop

Information
to be
included.

tized persons; (2) a summary of all receipts and expenditures, from whatever source derived, and for whatever purpose used; and (3) a statement of the property held by the Parish, whether real or personal, with an appraisal of its value, together with a statement of the indebtedness of the Parish, if any, and of the amount of insurance carried. And every Minister not in charge of any Parish or Congregation shall also report his occasional services, and if there have been none, the causes or reasons which have prevented the same. And these reports, or such parts of them as the Bishop may deem proper, shall be entered in the Journal.

§ II. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Convention of every Diocese and of the Convocation of every Missionary District to forward to the Secretary of the House of Deputies immediately upon publication the Journals of the Convention of the Diocese or Convocation of the Missionary District, together with Episcopal charges, statements and such other papers as may show the State of the Church in his Diocese or Missionary District. It shall also be his duty to prepare, immediately after the adjournment of the Diocesan Convention or the Convocation of a Missionary District next preceding the regular meeting of every General Convention, and forward forthwith to the Secretary of the House of Deputies, upon the blank provided for that purpose, which shall conform to the reports required in the previous Section of this Canon, and shall give a condensed summary of the statistics contained in the Parochial reports and Bishop's statements, with information as to all institutions in any way connected with the Church within the Diocese or Missionary District, and also as to the condition of all invested funds and the amount of all contribu-

Secretaries of
Conventions
to forward
Journals, etc.,
to Secretary
of House of
Deputies.

CANON 52.

Report on the
state of the
Church.

tions received and expended by the Bishops, or otherwise within the Diocese or District. The Secretary of the House of Deputies shall, as soon as may be, present these papers to the House, and a committee shall be appointed to prepare and present to the House a report on the State of the Church, which report, when agreed to by the said House, shall be sent to the House of Bishops.

CANON 53.

Of Business Methods in Church Affairs.

Fiscal year.

§ I. The Fiscal year shall begin January 1st.

Permanent
Board
constituted.

§ II. A permanent Board consisting of one Bishop, one Clergyman and three Laymen, shall be constituted under the name of the Board of Church Finance, to promote the establishment of a uniform system of Parochial and Diocesan finances and reports, and to devise and recommend such improvements in methods of conducting Church finances, and of securing statistical information as may be found by experience from time to time to be desirable. The members of the Board shall be appointed triennially, and vacancies occurring therein shall be filled by the Presidents of the two Houses.

Duties
thereof.

Deposit
of Funds.

§ III. It shall be the duty of the custodians of all trust and permanent funds for Church purposes to deposit the same in trust with some Trust Company or Bank organized under the laws of the United States, or of a State, or with a corporation of the Diocese, such as an incorporated Board of Trustees, and a full and detailed statement of each fund shall be annually reported to the Diocesan Convention, or the District Convocation.

Audit of
accounts.

§ IV. All accounts, having to do with the receipt, and expenditure, or investments of money of all

CANON 54.

church organizations shall be audited at the close of each year by a certified public accountant; *Provided, however,* that if the amount of income for the year, as shown by the account shall be less than \$3,000, or if a certified public accountant is not available, the audit may be made by an accountant bookkeeper in no way connected with the subject matter of the account.

§ V. Each Diocese and Missionary District shall appoint at its next regular Convention or Convocation—provided one has not heretofore been appointed—and annually thereafter a Finance Committee or a Department of Finance for the following purposes:

Diocesan
Finance
Committees.
Duties
thereof.

[i.] To maintain general supervision of the financial affairs of the Diocese or District; to secure simplicity and accuracy in collection and disbursements of all funds, and co-operation between the various officers, trusts and boards of the Convention or District; for which purpose it shall establish its own rules and keep a record of its meetings, all of which shall be submitted annually to the Convention or Convocation.

[ii.] To act as advisor of the Bishop in financial matters; and, upon request, as advisor to individual parishes within the Diocese or District.

To act as
Advisor.

[iii.] To see to it that adequate insurance is maintained upon all Church property and that the budget system be introduced into all Parishes.

Adequate
Insurance.

[iv.] To perform such other duties relating to the business affairs of the Diocese or District as may be referred to it.

CANON 54.

Of Provinces.

§ I. Subject to the proviso in Article VII. of the Constitution, the Dioceses and Missionary

How
constituted.

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Districts of this Church shall be and are hereby united into Provinces as follows:

The First Province shall consist of the Dioceses within the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The Second Province shall consist of the Dioceses within the States of New York and New Jersey, and the Missionary Districts of Porto Rico and Haiti.

The Third Province shall consist of the Dioceses within the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the Diocese of Washington.

The Fourth Province shall consist of the Dioceses and Missionary Districts within the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky and the Panama Canal Zone.

The Fifth Province shall consist of the Dioceses within the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Sixth Province shall consist of the Dioceses and Missionary Districts within the States of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

The Seventh Province shall consist of the Dioceses and Missionary Districts within the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico.

The Eighth Province shall consist of the Dioceses and Missionary Districts within the States of Idaho, Utah, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, Arizona, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the Missionary District of the Philippine Islands.

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§ II. When a new Diocese or Missionary District shall be created wholly within any Province, such new Diocese or Missionary District shall be included in such Province. In case a new Diocese or Missionary District shall embrace territory in two or more Provinces, it shall be included in and form a part of the Province wherein the greater number of Presbyters and Deacons in such new Diocese or Missionary District shall at the time of its creation be canonically resident. Whenever a new Diocese or Missionary District shall be formed of territory not before included in any Diocese or Missionary District, the General Convention shall designate the Province to which it shall be annexed.

In case new Diocese or Missionary District be created.

§ III. For the purposes of the Province the Synodical rights and privileges of the several Dioceses and Missionary Districts within the Province shall be such as from time to time shall be determined by the Synod of the Province.

§ IV. There shall be in each Province a Synod consisting of a House of Bishops and a House of Deputies, which Houses shall sit and deliberate either separately or together.

Provincial Synod.

§ V. Every Bishop of this Church, having jurisdiction within the Province, every Bishop Coadjutor and Suffragan Bishop, and every Bishop whose episcopal work has been within the Province, but who by reason of advanced age or bodily infirmity has resigned, shall have a seat and vote in the House of Bishops of the Province.

Bishops have seat and vote.

§ VI. The President of each Province shall be one of the Bishops of the Province, elected by the Synod by the concurrent vote of the three orders and by a plurality in each order. He shall hold office for such term as the Synod may determine.

Representatives of Dioceses and Districts.

§ VII. Each Diocese within the Province shall be entitled to representation in the Provincial House of Deputies by four Presbyters, canonically resident in the Diocese, and four Laymen, communicants of this Church, having domicile in the Diocese, but the Provincial Synod, by Ordinance, may increase the representation to not more than six in each order. Each Province may determine the qualifications of its Deputies and the manner in which they shall be chosen. Each Missionary District within the Province shall be entitled to representation in the Provincial House of Deputies by two Presbyters, canonically resident in the District, and by two Laymen, communicants of this Church, having domicile in the Missionary District, but the Provincial Synod, by Ordinance, may increase the representation to not more than three in each order. Each Missionary District shall determine the manner in which its Deputies shall be chosen.

Powers of.

§ VIII. The Provincial Synod, when duly organized, shall have power (1) to enact Ordinances for its own regulation and government; (2) to elect the judges of the Provincial Court of Review; (3) to create by Ordinance a Provincial Council with power to administer and carry on such Missionary, Educational and Social work of the Church in the Province, as may be committed to it by the General Convention or by the Presiding Bishop and the National Council; (4) to perform such other duties as may be committed to it by the General Convention; (5) to deal with all matters within the Province; *Provided, however,* that no Provincial Synod shall have power to regulate or control the internal policy or affairs of any constituent Diocese or Missionary District, and *Provided, further,* that all actions and proceedings of

the Synod shall be subject to and in conformity with the provision of the Constitution and Canons for the government of this Church.

§ IX. Whenever the General Convention shall refer any subject to the Provincial Synods, or any of them, for their consideration, it shall be the duty of such Synods to consider the subject or subjects so referred to them at the first meeting of the Synod held after the adjournment of the General Convention, and to report their action and judgment in the matter to the Secretary of the House of Bishops and to the Secretary of the House of Deputies at least six months before the date of the meeting of the next General Convention.

To consider subjects referred by General Convention.

CANON 55.

Of Standing Committees.

§ I. In every Diocese the Standing Committee shall elect from their own body a President and a Secretary. They may meet in conformity with their own rules from time to time, and shall keep a record of their proceedings; and the President may summon a special meeting whenever he may deem it necessary. They shall be summoned on the requisition of the Bishop, whenever he shall desire their advice; and they may meet of their own accord and agreeably to their own rules when they may be disposed to advise the Bishop.

Meetings.

§ II. In all cases in which a Canon of the General Convention directs a duty to be performed, or a power to be exercised, by a Standing Committee, or by the Clerical members thereof, or by any other body consisting of several members, a majority of the said members, the whole having been duly cited to meet, shall be a quorum; and a majority of the

Quorum.

CANON 56.

Majority of a quorum competent to act.

Procedure as to Ecclesiastical Authority in case of disability of the Bishop.

quorum so convened shall be competent to act, unless the contrary is expressly required by the Canon.

§ III. When it is certified to the Presiding Bishop by at least three reputable physicians who shall have examined the case, that the Bishop of any Diocese is incapable of authorizing the Bishop Coadjutor, if there be one, or a Suffragan Bishop, if there be one, or the Standing Committee, to act as the Ecclesiastical Authority, then upon the advice of five Bishops of the neighboring Dioceses, to be selected by the Presiding Bishop, the Bishop Coadjutor, if there be one, or a Suffragan Bishop, if there be one, and if the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese so provide, or the Standing Committee, shall be declared by the Presiding Bishop to be the Ecclesiastical Authority for all purposes set forth in these Canons, and shall retain such authority until such time as, acting upon a like certificate, the Presiding Bishop shall declare the said Bishop competent to perform his official duties.

CANON 56.

Of New Dioceses.

Primary Convention.

§ I. Whenever a new Diocese shall be formed within the limits of any Diocese, or by the junction of two or more Dioceses, or parts of Dioceses, or in a Missionary District, and such action shall have been ratified by the General Convention, the Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary District within the limits of which a Diocese is formed, or in case of the junction of two or more Dioceses or Missionary Districts, or parts of Dioceses or Missionary Districts, the senior Bishop by consecration shall thereupon call the Primary Convention of the new Diocese, for the purpose of enabling to organize, and shall fix the time and place of holding the same, such place being within the territorial limits of the new Diocese.

CANON 54.

§ II. In case there should be no Bishop who can call such Primary Convention, pursuant to the foregoing provisions, then the duty of calling such Convention for the purpose of organizing and of fixing the time and place of its meeting, shall be vested in the Standing Committee of the Diocese or Council of Advice of the Missionary District within the limits of which the new one is erected, or in the Standing Committee or Council of Advice of the oldest of the Dioceses or Missionary Districts by the junction of which, or of parts of which, the new Diocese may be formed. And such Standing Committee, or Council of Advice, shall make the call immediately after ratification of the General Convention.

How called,
when there is
no Bishop.

§ III. Whenever one Diocese is about to be divided into two Dioceses, the Convention of such Diocese shall declare which portion thereof is to be the new Diocese, and shall make the same known to the General Convention before the ratification of such division.

In case of
division of
existing
Diocese.

§ IV. Whenever a new Diocese shall have organized in Primary Convention in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and Canons in such case made and provided, and in the manner prescribed in the previous sections of this Canon, and shall have chosen a name and acceded to the Constitution of the General Convention in accordance with Article V., Section 1 of the Constitution, and shall have laid before the General Convention certified copies of the Constitution adopted at its Primary Convention, and the proceedings preparatory to the formation of the proposed new Diocese, such new Diocese shall thereupon be admitted into union with the General Convention.

How admitted,
into union
with General
Convention.

CANON 57.

Convocation
may elect
Bishop and
Deputies.

§ V. The Convocation of a Missionary District at the time of its organization as a Diocese, shall be entitled to elect Deputies to the succeeding General Convention, and also to elect a Bishop, if the Missionary Bishop in charge of such District shall elect not to become the Bishop of said Diocese.

CANON 57.

Of Parishes and Congregations.

Congregation
to belong to
Diocese where
its place of
worship is
situated.

§ I. Every Congregation of this Church shall belong to the Church in the Diocese or Missionary District in which its place of worship is situated; and no Minister having a Parish or Cure in more than one jurisdiction shall have a seat in the Convention of any jurisdiction other than that in which he has canonical residence.

No Minister
shall have a
seat in more
than one
Convention.

Parish
boundaries.

§ II. [i.] The ascertainment and defining of the boundaries of existing Parishes or Parochial Cures, as well as the establishment of a new Parish or Congregation, and the formation of a new Parish within the limits of any other Parish, is left to the action of the several Diocesan Conventions.

Formation of
new Parish
within limits
of existing
Parish.

[ii.] Until a Canon or other regulation of a Diocesan Convention shall have been adopted, the formation of new Parishes, or the establishment of new Parishes or Congregations within the limits of existing Parishes, shall be vested in the Bishop of the Diocese, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee thereof, and, in case of there being no Bishop, in the Ecclesiastical Authority.

Parish
boundaries,
when not
defined by
Diocesan
Conventions.

§ III. [i.] Where Parish boundaries are not defined by law, or settled by Diocesan Authority under Section II. of this Canon, or are not otherwise settled, they shall be defined by the civil divisions of the State as follows:

Parochial boundaries shall be the limits as fixed by law, of a village, town, township, incorporated borough, city, or of some division of any such civil district, which may be recognized by the Bishop, acting with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, as constituting the boundaries of a Parish.

[ii.] If there be but one Church or Congregation within the limits of such village, town, township, borough, city, or such division of a civil district, as herein provided, the same shall be deemed the Parochial Cure of the Minister having charge thereof. If there be two or more Churches or Congregations therein, it shall be deemed the Cure of the Ministers thereof.

What is to constitute Parochial Cure.

[iii.] This Canon shall not affect the legal rights of property of any Parish or Congregation.

Not to affect legal rights.

§ IV. [i.] It shall be lawful, under the conditions hereinafter stated, to organize a Congregation in any foreign land, other than Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies and dependencies thereof, and not within the jurisdiction of any Missionary Bishop of this Church.

Congregations in foreign lands.

[ii.] The Bishop in charge of such Congregations, and the Council of Advice hereinafter provided for, may authorize any Presbyterian of this Church to officiate temporarily at any place to be named by them within any such foreign land, upon being satisfied that it is expedient to establish at such place a Congregation of this Church.

Who may officiate temporarily.

[iii.] Such Presbyterian, after having publicly officiated at such place on four consecutive Sundays, may give notice, in the time of Divine Service, that a meeting of the male persons of full age and attending the services, will be held, at a time and place to be named by the Presbyterian in charge, to organize

Organization of a Congregation.

the Congregation. The said meeting may proceed to effect an organization, subject to the approval of the said Bishop and Council of Advice and in conformity to such regulations as the said Council of Advice may provide.

Congregation to recognize Constitution and Canons.

[iv.] Before being taken under the direction of the General Convention of this Church, such Congregation shall be required, in its Constitution, or Plan, or Articles of Organization, to recognize and accede to the Constitution, Canons, Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church, and to agree to submit to and obey such directions as may be, from time to time, received from the Bishop in charge and Council of Advice.

Desire to be received by General Convention to be certified.

[v.] The desire of such Congregation to be taken under the direction of the General Convention shall be duly certified by the Minister, one Warden, and two Vestrymen or Trustees of said Congregation, duly elected.

How accepted.

[vi.] Such certificate, and the Constitution, Plan, or Articles of Organization, shall be submitted to the General Convention, if it be in session, or to the Presiding Bishop at any other time; and in case the same are found satisfactory, the Secretary of the House of Deputies of the General Convention, under written instruction from the Presiding Bishop, shall thereupon place the name of the Congregation on the list of Congregations in foreign lands under the direction of the General Convention; and a certificate of the said official action shall be forwarded to and filed by the Registrar of this Church. Such Congregations are placed under the government and jurisdiction of the Presiding Bishop.

Presiding Bishop may assign jurisdiction.

[vii.] The Presiding Bishop, may from time to time, by written commission under his own signature and seal, assign to any other Bishop of this Church,

having a seat and vote in the House of Bishops, the full charge of one or more of such Congregations, and the Ministers officiating therein, for such period of time as he may deem expedient, not exceeding three years; *Provided*, that should such term expire in a year during which a General Convention is to be held, prior to said Convention, the Commission may be extended until the adjournment of the Convention.

[viii.] Nothing in this Canon is to be construed as preventing the election of a Bishop to have charge of such Congregations under the provision of Canon 13.

[ix.] To aid the Presiding Bishop or the Bishop in charge of these foreign Churches, in administering the affairs of the same, and in settling such questions as may, by means of their peculiar situation, arise, a Council of Advice, consisting of four Clergymen and four Laymen, shall be constituted as follows, and shall act as a Council of Advice to the Bishop in charge of the foreign Churches. They shall be chosen annually, to serve until their successors are chosen, by a Convocation duly convened, of all the Clergy of the foreign Churches or Chapels, and of one Lay representative of each Church or Chapel, chosen by its Vestry or Committee. The Council of Advice shall be convened on the requisition of the Bishop whenever he may desire their advice, and they may meet of their own accord and agreeably to their own rules when they may wish to advise the Bishop. When a meeting is not practicable, the Bishop may ascertain their mind by letter.

Council of
Advice and
its functions.

It shall be lawful for the Presiding Bishop at any time to authorize by writing under his hand and seal the Council of Advice to act as the Ecclesiastical Authority.

Ministers
charged with
canonical
offence.

[x.] In case a Minister in charge of a Congregation in a foreign land shall be accused of any offence under the Canons of this Church, it shall be the duty of the Bishop in charge of such Congregation to summon the Council of Advice, and cause an inquiry to be instituted as to the truth of such accusation; and should there be reasonable grounds for believing the same to be true, the said Bishop and the Council of Advice shall appoint a Commission, consisting of three Ministers and two Laymen, whose duty it shall be to meet in the place where the accused resides, and to obtain all the evidence in the case from the parties interested; they shall give to the accused all rights under the Canons of this Church which can be exercised in a foreign land. The judgment of the said Commission, solemnly made, shall then be sent to the Bishop in charge, and to the Presiding Bishop, and, if approved by them, shall be carried into effect; *Provided*, that no such Commission shall recommend any other discipline than admonition or removal from his charge of Minister of said Congregation. Should the result of the inquiry of the aforesaid Commission reveal evidence tending, in their judgment, to show that said Minister deserves a severer discipline, all the documents in the case shall be placed in the hands of the Presiding Bishop, who may proceed against the said Minister, as far as possible, according to the Canons of the General Convention, and the Canons of the Diocese of the Presiding Bishop.

Formation
of new
Congregations.

[xi.] If there be a Congregation within the limits of any city in a foreign land, no new Congregation shall be established in that city, except with the consent of the Bishop in charge and the Council of Advice.

CANON 58.

[xii.] In cases of a difference between the Minister and a Congregation in a foreign land, the Bishop in charge shall duly examine the same, and the said Bishop shall, with the Council of Advice, have full power to settle and adjust such difference upon principles recognized in the Canons of the General Convention.

Differences between Minister and Congregation.

[xiii.] No Minister shall be allowed to take charge of a Congregation in a foreign land, organized under this Canon, until he shall have been nominated by the Vestry thereof, or, if there be no Vestry, by the Council of Advice, and approved by the Bishop in charge, and when such appointment shall have been accepted by the Minister so appointed, he shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Presiding Bishop.

Ministers, how appointed.

CANON 58.

Of Parish Vestries.

§ I. In every Parish of this Church the number, mode of election, and term of office of Wardens and Vestrymen, with the qualifications of voters, shall be such as the State or Diocesan law may permit or require, and the Wardens and Vestrymen elected under such law shall hold office until their successors are elected and have qualified.

Regulations left to State or Diocesan law.

§ II. Except as provided by the law of the State or of the Diocese, the Vestry shall be agents and legal representatives of the Parish in all matters concerning its corporate property and the relations of the Parish to its Clergy.

The agents and legal representatives of the Parish.

§ III. Unless it conflict with the law as aforesaid, the Rector, when present, shall preside in all the meetings of the Vestry.

The Rector to preside.

CANON 59.

Of the Church Pension Fund.

§ I. The Church Pension Fund, a corporation created by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 1914 of the State of New York is hereby authorized to establish and administer the pension system of this Church substantially in accordance with the principles adopted by the General Convention of 1913 (See Journal, pp. 290-319) and approved thereafter by the several Dioceses, with the view of providing for the clergy disabled by age or other infirmity and for the widows and minor children of deceased clergymen.

Trustees, how
elected.

§ II. The General Convention at each triennial meeting (except in the year 1916) shall elect, on the nomination of a Joint Committee thereof, six persons to serve as Trustees of the Church Pension Fund for a term of nine years and until their successors shall have been elected and have qualified. At the General Convention of 1916, eighteen persons shall be so chosen, six for the term of three years, six for the term of six years, and six for the term of nine years.

Royalties.

§ III. For the purpose of establishing and administering the pension system, the Church Pension Fund shall be entitled to receive and to use all net royalties arising from publications authorized by the General Convention, and to institute throughout the Church and in accordance with the Canons of the several Dioceses to levy upon and to collect from all parishes and congregations of the Church and any other societies or organizations in the Church which under the regulations of the Church Pension Fund shall elect to

come into the pension system, assessments based upon the salaries of the clergymen employed by them respectively in the office and work of the Ministry.

Assessments.

§ IV. The pension system shall be so administered that no pension shall be allotted before there shall be in the hands of the Church Pension Fund, funds sufficient to meet such pension.

§ V. To every clergyman, who, at an age which the Church Pension Fund shall ascertain and determine to be the usual age of ordination, shall be ordained in this Church or received into this Church from another Church, and who shall remain in continuous service in the office and work of the Ministry in this Church, and in respect of whom the conditions of this Canon shall have been fulfilled, the Church Pension Fund shall make a retiring allowance of at least \$600 a year. In the case of a clergyman who at the time of his ordination or reception shall be older than such usual age of ordination, the Church Pension Fund shall determine his retiring allowance, upon fulfillment of the other conditions of this Canon, at a rate consistent with proper actuarial practices. Subject to the provisions of this Canon, the general principle shall be observed in allotting pensions that there be an actuarial relation between the several assessments and the several benefits, *Provided, however,* that the Board of Trustees shall have power to establish such maximum of annuities greater than \$2,000 as shall be agreeable to sound actuarial practice.

Minimum Pension.

Retiring allowance.

Maximum Pension.

§ VI. An Initial Reserve Fund, to be derived from voluntary gifts, shall be administered by the Church Pension Fund so as to assure to the

Initial Reserve Fund.

present clergy and their families such addition to the support to which they may become entitled on the basis of assessments authorized by this Canon as may bring their several allowances up to the scale herein established. The Church Pension Fund shall not begin to levy or to collect assessments or to pay pensions anywhere until such Initial Reserve Fund shall amount to \$5,000,000.

Merger of
General
Clergy Relief
Fund with
Church
Pension Fund.

§ VII. The action of the Trustees of the General Clergy Relief Fund in accepting the provisions of Chapter 239 of the laws of 1915 of the State of New York, authorizing a merger with the Church Pension Fund, upon terms agreed upon between said two funds, is hereby approved. Any corporation, society or other organization which hitherto has administered clergy relief funds, may to such extent as may be compatible with its corporate powers and its existing obligations, and in so far as may be sanctioned in the case of diocesan societies by the respective Dioceses, merge with the Church Pension Fund, or if merger be impracticable, may establish by agreement with the Church Pension Fund the closest practicable system of co-operation with that fund. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to the prejudice of existing corporations or societies whose funds are derived from payments made by members thereof.

§ VIII. The General Convention reserves the power to alter or amend this Canon, but no such alteration or amendment shall be made until after the same shall have been communicated to the Trustees of the Church Pension Fund and such Trustees shall have had ample opportunity to be heard with respect thereto.

CANON 60.

CANON 60.

Of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

The Constitution of the said Society, which was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, as from time to time amended, is hereby amended and established so as to read as follows:

Constitution of The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America as established in 1820, and since amended at various times.

ARTICLE I. This organization shall be called the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and shall be considered as comprehending all persons who are members of the Church. Until a Presiding Bishop is elected in accordance with the Constitution the Presiding Bishop of the Church shall be the Honorary President of the Society.

Name.

ARTICLE II. The National Council, as constituted by Canon, shall exercise all the powers of the Society, shall be its Board of Directors, and shall adopt by-laws for its government not inconsistent with the Constitution and Canons.

Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The President shall be the Presiding Bishop elected in accordance with the Constitution, and until such Presiding Bishop is so elected, the President of the National Council shall be *ex-officio* President of the Society. The Vice-President shall be the person who is the Vice-President of the National Council, and he shall have such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the by-laws. The Treasurer of the Society shall be

Officers.

CANON 61.

elected by the General Convention, and shall hold office for three years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer through death, resignation or disability, the Directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society shall appoint a Treasurer to fill such vacancy until the General Convention shall elect a Treasurer. The Secretary shall be the person who is the Secretary of the National Council. The Board of Directors may make by-laws to provide for the appointment of subordinate administrative officers. The tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties of the officers of the Society shall be such as are prescribed by the Canons and by the by-laws of the Society not inconsistent therewith.

Amendment.

ARTICLE IV. This Constitution of the Society may be altered or amended at any time by the General Convention of the Church.

CANON 61.

Of the Presiding Bishop and the National Council.

§ I. [i.] The Presiding Bishop and the National Council as hereinafter constituted, shall have charge of the unification, development and prosecution of the Missionary, Educational, and Social work of the Church, of which work the Presiding Bishop shall be the executive and administrative head.

President of
Council.

[ii.] Until the Presiding Bishop is elected in accordance with the Constitution, a Bishop shall be elected in like manner, to exercise the powers assigned by this Canon to the Presiding Bishop, who shall be, with his successors in office, *ex-officio*, the President of the Council. In case of the death or disability of the Presiding Bishop so much of his duties as pertain to the National Council shall be performed by a

CANON 61.

Bishop elected for this purpose by the National Council to serve until the next General Convention.

§ II. [i.] The National Council, herein referred to as the Council, shall be composed of sixteen members elected triennially by the General Convention, of whom four shall be Bishops, four shall be Presbyters, and eight shall be Laymen; and of members elected by the Provincial Synods, each Synod having the right to elect one member at its last regular meeting prior to the triennial meeting of the General Convention, the President, Vice-President, and Treasurer of the Council shall be, *ex-officio*, members thereof.

National
Council, How
constituted.

At the General Convention of 1925, two Bishops, two Presbyters, and four Laymen shall be elected for three years, and two Bishops, two Presbyters and four Laymen for six years, and thereafter, members to be elected by each General Convention, shall be elected for terms of six years.

[ii.] The term of office of the members of the Council, with the exception of the President, until 1925, shall be three years, commencing on the first day of January next after each regular triennial meeting of the General Convention, and they shall remain in office until their duly elected successors are entitled, respectively, to assume their offices. Should any vacancy occur through the death or resignation of a member elected by the General Convention, the Council shall fill such vacancy. Should any vacancy occur through the failure of any Provincial Synod to elect a member of the Council, or through the death, removal from the Province or resignation, of such member, the President of the Province shall appoint a member canonically resident in such Province, to serve until the Provincial Synod shall, by election, fill the vacancy.

Terms of
Office.

Vacancies,
How filled.

CANON 61.

Powers of
Council.

[iii.] The Council shall exercise the powers conferred upon it by Canon, and such further powers as may be designated by the General Convention, and between sessions of the General Convention may initiate and develop such new work as it may deem necessary. It may, subject to the provision of this Canon enact By-laws for its own government and the government of its several departments.

It shall also exercise all the powers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, as provided by Section I of Article II of Canon 60 and shall be the sole Custodian of all the records and property, both real and personal, thereof, including all income therefrom, and shall have power to disburse the money of said Society in accordance with the provisions of this Canon and the orders and budgets adopted or approved by the General Convention.

Vice-President.

§ III. [i.] The Presiding Bishop shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the Council, a male communicant of the Church, either clerical or lay, to be Vice-President of the Council, who shall be a member of the Council and the Vice-Chairman of each of the Departments thereof, organized under the provisions of this Canon, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Presiding Bishop.

Secretary.

[ii.] The Council shall elect a Secretary and prescribe his duties.

Treasurer.

§ IV. [i.] The Treasurer of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society shall, *ex-officio*, be the treasurer of the Council. He shall hold office for three years and until his successor is elected.

[ii.] The Treasurer shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the Presiding Bishop and the Council, such assistants as may be necessary, to hold office

during his pleasure, and until their successors are appointed and confirmed.

[iii.] The Treasurer and each Assistant Treasurer shall furnish bonds for the faithful performance of their respective duties, in such form and amount as the Council shall prescribe.

[iv.] The accounts of the office of the Treasurer shall be audited annually by a certified public accountant and approved by the Council.

[v.] In the event of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer, the Council shall appoint a Treasurer to act until the General Convention shall elect a Treasurer.

§ V. [i.] The Council shall organize from its membership the following executive Departments and shall define their duties.

Executive
Departments.

First: A Department of Missions and Church Extension.

Second: A Department of Religious Education.

Third: A Department of Christian Social Service.

Fourth: A Department of Finance.

Fifth: A Department of Publicity.

Sixth: A Field Department.

The Council shall have power to combine existing Departments and to organize and define the duties of such other Departments as the work may demand.

[ii.] Each Department may appoint, subject to confirmation by the Council, additional members, not exceeding twelve, who shall have seats and votes in the Department, but shall have no seat or vote in the Council. Women shall be eligible to appointment as such additional members.

[iii.] The Presiding Bishop shall be, *ex-officio*, a member and the chairman of each Department,

Executive
and other
Secretaries.

CANON 61.

and may appoint, subject to confirmation by the Council, an Executive Secretary for each Department, and such other secretaries as may be necessary, who shall perform such duties as the Department, subject to the approval of the Presiding Bishop, shall assign to them. Such secretaries shall hold office during the pleasure of the Presiding Bishop.

Department
Reports.

[iv.] Each Department shall, annually and at such other times as the Presiding Bishop or the Council may require, make full reports of its activities to the Presiding Bishop and to the Council.

Meetings.

§ VI. [i.] The Council shall meet with the Presiding Bishop at such place, and at such stated times, at least four times each year, as it, with his concurrence, shall appoint, and at such other times as it may be convened. The Council shall be convened at the written request of any nine members thereof.

Quorum.

[ii.] Nine elected members of the Council, with the President or Vice-President, shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Council; *Provided, however,* that any nine members of the Council shall constitute a quorum for the election of a President to fill a vacancy.

Salaries.

§ VII. [i.] The salaries of the President and all other officers of the Council and of all agents and employees of the Council, shall be fixed by the Council and paid by the Treasurer.

[ii.] The salary of each Bishop of a Missionary District shall be paid by the Treasurer. Such salary shall date from the Bishop's consecration or from the date of his translation, if he be already consecrated, and shall not be diminished without his consent while such Bishop remains in charge of a District; *Provided, however,* that all contributions made by a Missionary District for the support of its Bishop, shall be reported to the Treasurer, and thereupon the

CANON 61.

salary of such Missionary Bishop shall be reduced to the extent of such contribution. And *Provided further* that whenever the Council shall be satisfied that a Missionary District is able to pay its Bishop a salary equal to that paid by the Treasurer as aforesaid, the Council may, in its discretion, order the Treasurer to discontinue such payment, after six months notice given to the Council of Advice of such district.

§ VIII. [i.] The Council shall submit to the General Convention at each regular meeting thereof a program of its proposed activities for the ensuing triennium, including a detailed budget of that part of the program for which it proposes to make appropriation for the ensuing year, and estimated budgets for the two succeeding years. The Council shall also submit a plan for the apportionment to the respective Dioceses and Missionary Districts of the sum needed to execute the program. There shall be joint sessions of the two houses for the presentation of such program and such plan of apportionment; and thereafter consideration shall be given and appropriate action taken thereon by the General Convention. The Council shall have the power to expend all sums of money covered by the budget and estimated budgets approved by the General Convention and shall have power to undertake such other work provided for in the program approved by General Convention, or other work under the jurisdiction of the Council, the need for which may have arisen after the action of the General Convention, as, in the judgment of the Council, its income will warrant.

[ii.] Upon the adoption by the General Convention of a program and plan of apportionment for the ensuing triennium, the Council shall formally advise

Program,
Budgets and
Apportionment

Notice of
allotted quotas
to be given.

each Diocese and Domestic Missionary District with respect to its proportionate part of the estimated expenditure involved in the execution of the program in accordance with the plan of apportionment adopted by the General Convention. Such quotas shall be determined by the Council upon an equitable basis.

[iii.] Each Diocese and District shall thereupon notify each Parish and Mission thereof of the amount of the quota allotted to such Diocese or District, and the amount of such quota to be raised by each Parish or Mission. If the Diocese so determines, the quota allotted by the Diocese or District to each Parish or Mission shall be the combined quota for General and Diocesan work. Each Diocese and District and the Parishes and Missions thereof shall then take necessary steps to raise their respective quotas.

Bishops receiving aid to report to Council.

§ IX. [i.] Every Missionary Bishop, or in case of a vacancy, the Bishop in charge of the District, receiving aid from the Council, shall report at the close of each fiscal year to the Council, giving account of his work, of money received from all sources and disbursed for all purposes, and of the state of the Church in his District at the date of such report, all in such form as the Council may prescribe.

[ii.] Every Bishop of a Diocese receiving aid from the Council shall report at the close of each fiscal year to the Council giving account of the work in his Diocese supported in whole or in part by the Council.

Reports of the Council.

§ X. The Council, as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year, shall make and publish a full report of its work to the Church. Such report shall contain an itemized statement of all receipts and disbursements and a statement of all trust funds and other property of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, and of all other trust funds and

property in its possession or under its control. The Council shall make a like report including a detailed schedule of the salaries paid to all officers, agents and principal employees, to each General Convention.

§ XI. No person shall, under any power or authority delegated by this Canon, be appointed a Missionary, who is not, at the time, a Minister or a member of this Church, or of some Church in communion with this Church, in regular standing; *Provided, however*, that, at the request of the Bishop of a Diocese or Missionary District, other persons not so qualified may be employed for work not directly religious.

Eligibility as Missionaries.

§ XII. This Canon shall take effect immediately and all Canons or parts of Canons inconsistent with the provisions of this Canon are hereby repealed.

CANON 62.

Of Repealed Canons.

Whenever there shall be a repealing clause in any Canon, and the said Canon shall be repealed, such repeal shall not be a re-enactment of the Canon or Canons repealed by the said repealing clause.

Repeal of repeal no re-enactment.

CANON 63.

Of the Enactment, Amendment, and Repeal of Articles of the Constitution and of Canons.

§ I. In all cases of future enactment, the same, if by the way of amendment of an existing provision shall be in the following form: "Canon , Section , Clause , is hereby amended so as to read as follows." And if the enactment is of an additional Clause, Section, or Canon, it shall be designated as the next Canon or next Section, or next Clause of a Canon or Section; and if a Canon or Section or Clause be stricken out, the existing numbering shall be retained until a new edition of the Canons be

Form of altering Canons.

directed, or until changed as in the next Section provided.

Who shall certify changes.

§ II. The Committee on Canons of each House of the General Convention shall, at the close of each regular meeting of the General Convention, appoint two of their number to certify the changes, if any, made in the Canons, including a correction of the references made in any Canon to another, and to report the said certified copy of changes, with the proper arrangement thereof, to the Secretary, who shall print the same in the Journal.

§ III. The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution of each House of the General Convention shall, at the close of each regular meeting of the General Convention, appoint two of its members to certify the changes, if any, made in the Constitution, and to report the certified copy of changes to the Secretary, who shall print the same in the Journal.

CANON 64.

Of the Time of New Canons Taking Effect.

When Canons to take effect.

All Canons hereafter enacted, unless otherwise specially ordered, shall take effect on the first day of January following the adjournment of the General Convention at which they were made.

CANON 65.

Of the Time of These Canons Taking Effect.

When this Code takes effect.

These Canons, except as otherwise provided, shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1905; from and after which day all other Canons of this Church are hereby and shall be deemed to be repealed; *Provided*, that such repeal shall not affect any case of a violation of existing Canons committed before that date; but such case shall be governed by the same law as if no such repeal had taken place.

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